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EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE

REPORT

INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 28th August 1915.

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PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT

List of Indian Newspapers and Periodicals.

[As it stood on the 1st April 1915.]

NOTE.—(N)—Newspapers. (P)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Assamese.</i>					
1	" Banhi " (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Lakshmi Narayan Bezborua, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 46 years.	500
<i>Bengali.</i>					
2	" Alaukik Rahasya " (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinod, Brahmin ; age 56 years.	700
3	" Alochana " (P) ...	Howrah	Do.	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	500
4	" Ananda " (P) ...	Mymensingh	Do.	Mahesh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
5	" Ananda Sangit Patrika " (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Pratibha Devi, Brahmo ; age 45 years.	200
6	" Antapur " (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Biraj Mohini Ray, Brahmo ; age 26 years.	600
7	" Archana " (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 36 years.	800
8	" Arghya " (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Sures Ch. Palit, Hindu, Kayastha, age 33 years.	700
9	" Aryya Kayastha Pratibha " (P) ...	Faridpur	Do.	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 75 years.	1,000
10	" Avasar " (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Lal Behari Datta, Hindu, Tanti ; age 50 years.	1,600
11	" Ayurveda Bikas " (P) ...	Dacca	Do.	Sudhanshu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 41 years.	600
12	" Baidya Sammilani " (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Bikrampore, Ambastha Sammilani, Dacca.	1,000
13	" Baishnava Samaj " (P) ...	Calcutta	Bi-monthly	Surendra Mohan Adhikary ...	500
14	" Baisya Patrika " (P) ...	Jessore	Monthly	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui ; age 55 years.	500
15	" Balak " (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	J. M. B. Duncan ...	5,500
16	" Bamabodhini Patrika " (P) ...	Db.	Do.	Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo ; age 43 years.	700
17	" Bangabandhu " (P) ...	Dacca	Do.	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo ; age 57 years.	150
18	" Bangali " (N) ...	Calcutta	Daily	The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin, age 69 years.	4,000
19	" Bangaratna " (N) ...	Krishnagar	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar ; age 30 years.	400
20	" Bangavasi " (N) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 58 years.	19,000
21	" Bankura Darpan " (N) ...	Bankura	Do.	Rama Nath Mukharji ; age 54 years	453
22	" Barisal Hitaishi " (N) ...	Barisal	Do.	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 37 years.	625

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
23	" Basumati " (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Hari-pal Adikary ; age 48 years.	14,000
24	" Bhakti " (P)	Howrah	Monthly	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 29 years.	600
25	" Bharat Laxmi " (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Rabha Nath De, Suburbani ; age about 35 years.	1,000
26	" Bharati " (P)	Do.	Do.	Mani Lal Ganguli Brahmo ; age about 32 years.	1,700
27	" Bharatmala "	Dacca	Do.	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutta, Brahmo ; age 34 years.	450
28	" Bhisak Darpan " (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Rai Sahib Girish Chandra Bagchi	250
29	" Bharatbarsha " (P)	Do.	Do.	Amulya Charan Ghosh Vidyabhusan, Kayastha ; age 39 years ; and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha, age 51 years.	4,000
30	" Bidushak " (P)	Do.	Do.	Kshetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	200
31	" Bijnan " (P)	Do.	Do.	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope ; age about 43 years.	300
32	" Bikrampur " (P)	Mymensingh	Quarterly	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age 35 years.	500
33	" Birbhum Varta " (N)	Suri	Weekly	Devendra Nath Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	997
34	" Birbhum " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Kulada Prasad Mallik, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 34 years.	1,000
35	" Birbhum Vasi " (N)	Rampur Hat	Weekly	Satkori Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	700
36	" Brahman Samaj " (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi...	1,000
37	" Brahma Vadi " (P)	Barisal	Monthly	Manamohan Chakravarti, Brahmo ; age 52 years.	600
38	" Brahma Vidya " (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Harendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
39	" Burdwan Sanjivani " (N).	Burdwan	Weekly	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 25 years.	700
40	" Byabasay O Banijya " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sachindra Prosad Basu, Brahmo ; age 37 years.	900
41	" Chablis Pargana Vartavaha " (N).	Bhawalpur	Weekly	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 31 years.	800
42	" Charu Mihir " (N)	Mymensingh	Do.	Vaikant Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 42 years.	800
43	" Chhatra " (P)	Dacca	Monthly	Sasibhusan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 49 years.	500
44	" Chikitsa Prakas " (P)	Nadia	Do.	Dhirendra Nath Haldar, Hindu, Gandabani ; age 33 years.	400
45	" Chikitsa Samanvani " (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Kaviraj Sital Chandra Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
46	" Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan " (P)	Do.	Do.	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya ; age 45 years.	300
47	" Chinsura Vartavaha " (N).	Chinsura	Weekly	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	1,000
48	" Dainik Chandrika " (N).	Calcutta	Daily, except on Thursdays.	Panchcowri Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	4,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
49	" Dainik Basumatî " (N)	Calcutta	... Daily	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 48 years, and others.	3,000
50	" Daaca Prakas " (N)	Dacca	... Weekly	Sasi Bhushan Biswas, Hindu, Kayastha.	800
51	" Darsak " (N)	Calcutta	... Do.	Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin ; age about 40 years.	2,000
52	" Dharma-o-Karma " (P)	Do.	... Quarterly	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,200
53	" Dharma Tatva " (P)	Do.	... Fortnightly	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo ...	300
54	" Dharma Pracharak " (P)	Do.	... Monthly	Nrisingha Ram Mukherji Hindu, Brahmin ; age 52 years.	2,000
55	" Diamond Harbour Hitaishi " (N).	Diamond Harbour	Weekly	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisya ; age 53 years.	2,500
56	" Dhruba " (P)	Ditto	... Monthly	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	490
57	" Education Gazette " (N)	Chinsura	... Weekly	Kumatdeo Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 25 years.	1,500
58	" Faridpur Hitaishini " (N).	Faridpur	... Do.	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya ; age about 78 years.	900
59	" Galpa Lahari " (P)	Calcutta	... Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 37 years.	2,000
60	" Gambhira " (P)	Malda	... Bi-monthly	Krishna Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age about 35 years.	300
61	" Gaud-duta " (N)	Do.	... Weekly	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla, Hindu, Baidya.	400
62	" Grihastha " (P)	Calcutta	... Monthly	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha ; age 57 years.	3,000
63	" Hakim " (P)	Do.	... Do.	Masihar Rahaman, Muhammadan ; age 32 years.	500
64	" Sri Gauranga Sevaka " (P)	Murshidabad	... Do.	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 57 years.	600
65	" Hindu Ranjika " (N)	Rajshahi	... Weekly	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan ; age 41 years.	290
66	" Hindu Sakhâ " (P)	Hooghly	... Monthly	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200
67	" Hitavadi " (N)	Calcutta	... Weekly	Chandrodaya Vidyavinode, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	37,000
68	" Islam-Rabi " (N)	Mymensingh	... Do.	Maulvi Maziuddin Ahmad, Musulman ; age about 34 years.	700
69	" Jagat-Jyoti " (P)	Calcutta	... Monthly	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist ; age 57 years.	700
70	" Jagaran " (N)	Bagerhat	... Weekly	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300
71	" Jahannabi " (P)	Calcutta	... Monthly	Sudhakrista Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 31 years.	600
72	" Jangipur Samoad " (N)	Murshidabad	... Weekly	Sarat Chandra Pandit, Hindu, Brahmin.	About 100

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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
73	"Janmabhumi" (P)	... Calcutta	... Weekly	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 31 years.	300
74	"Jasohar" (N)	... Jessore	... Do.	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
75	"Jubak" (P) ...	... Santipur	... Monthly	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	300
76	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P)	... Comilla	... Do.	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi ; age about 35 years.	1,500
77	"Jyoti" (N) ...	... Chittagong	... Weekly	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	2,000
78	"Kajer-Loke" (P)	... Calcutta	... Monthly	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	350
79	"Kalyani" (N)	... Magura	... Weekly	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	300
80	"Kangal" (P) ...	... Calcutta	... Monthly	Akinuddin Pradhan, Muhammadan ; age 20 years.	100
81	"Kanika" (P) ...	... Murshidabad	... Do.	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 39 years.	150
82	"Karmakar Bandhu" (P) ...	Calcutta	... Do.	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar ; age 44 years.	500
83	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N)	... Barisal	... Weekly	Pratap Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 69 years.	500
84	"Kayastha Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta	... Monthly	Upendra Nath Mitra, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 33 years.	750
85	"Khulnavasi" (N)	... Khulna	... Weekly	Gopal Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 53 years.	350
86	"Krishak" (P)	... Calcutta	... Monthly	Nikunja Bihari Datta, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	1,000
87	"Krishi Samvad" (P)	... Dacca	... Do	Nishi Kanta Ghosh ; age about 35 years.	1,000
88	"Kshristya Bandhav" (P) ...	Calcutta	... Do.	Mathura Nath Nath, Christian ; age about 51 years.	500
89	"Kushadaha" (P)	... Do.	... Do.	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Brahma ; age 37 years.	500
90	"Mahajan Bandhu" (P) ...	Do.	... Do.	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 45 years.	400
91	"Mahila" (P) ...	... Do.	... Do.	Revd. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahma ; age 60 years.	200
92	"Mahila Bandhav" (P) ...	Do.	... Do.	Miss K. Blair ; age 60 years ...	500
93	"Mahishya Mahila" (P)	... Nadia	... Do.	Srimati Krishna Bhabani Biswas, Hindu, Kaibartha.	300
94	"Mahisya Samaj" (P) ...	Do.	... Do.	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	1,200
95	"Mahisya-Surhid" (P) ...	Diamond Harbour	Do.	Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kaivarta ; age 81 years.	350
96	"Malancha" (P)	... Calcutta	... Do.	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta ; Hindu, Vaidya ; age 45 years.	1,500
97	"Malda Samachar" (N) ...	Malda	... Weekly	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100
98	"Manasi" (P)	... Calcutta	... Do.	Subodh Chundra Dutt and others, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	2,000
99	"Mandarmala"	... Do.	... Do.	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo ; age about 57 years.	400

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
100	" Medini Bandhab " (N)	Midnapore	... Weekly	Gossaindas Karan, Hindu, Satgope ; age 26 years.	500
101	" Midnapore Hitaishi " (N).	Do.	... Do.	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	1,700
102	" Moslem Hitaishi " (N).	Calcutta	... Do.	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	6,300
103	" Muhammadi " (N)	... Do.	... Do.	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman ; age 40 years ; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 7,000
104	" Mukul " (P) ...	Do.	... Monthly	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	450
105	" Murshidabad Hitaishi " (N).	Saidabad	... Weekly	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	250
106	" Nabagraha Prasanga " (P)	Mymensingh	... Monthly	.....	.....
107	" Nandini " (P)	... Howrah	... Do.	Ashutosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya ; age 32 years.	500
108	" Natya Mandir " (P)	... Calcutta	... Do.	Mani Lal Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 34 years.	700
109	" Narayan " (P)	... Do.	... Do.	Mr. Chitta Ranjan Das, Hindu ; age 48 years.	2,000
110	" Nav Vanga " (N)	... Chandpur	... Weekly	Harendra Kishor Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 26 years.	400
111	" Nayak " (N)	... Calcutta	... Daily	Amarindra Nath Ray, Hindu, Rайдya ; age 28 years.	1,000
112	" Navya Bharat " (P)	Do.	... Monthly	Devi Prasanna Ray Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age 62 years.	1,000 to 1,500
113	" Nihar " (N)	... Contai	... Weekly	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahma ; age 55 years.	500
114	" Nirjhar " (P) ...	... Calcutta	... Quarterly	Srish Chandra Ray, Kayastha ; age about 50 years.	500
115	" Noakhali Sammilani " (N)	Noakhali Town...	... Weekly	Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan ; age 30 years.	500
116	" Pabna Hitaishi " (N)	Pabna	... Do.	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	650
117	" Pakshik Patrika " (P)	... Serampore	... Fortnightly	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	500
118	" Pallivasi " (N)	... Kalna	— Weekly	Sashi Bhushan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	300
119	" Pallivarta " (N)	... Bongong	... Do.	Charu Chandra Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 44 years.	500
120	" Pantha " (P) ...	... Calcutta	... Monthly	Rajendra Lal Mukharji	800
121	" Pataka " (P) ...	... Do.	... Do.	Hari Charan Das, Hindu, carpenter by caste.	500
122	" Prabhini "	... Do.	... Weekly	Panchkari Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin	3,000
123	" Prachar " (P)	... Jayanagar	... Monthly	Revd. G. C. Dutt, Christian ; age 48 years.	1,400
124	" Praja Bandhu " (N)	... Tippera	... Fortnightly	Purna Chandra Chakraverti, Kavvarta, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	210
125	" Prajapati " (P)	... Do.	... Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Kumar	1,500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
126	"Prantavasi" (N)	... Netrakona	... Fortnightly	Joges Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahmin	800
127	"Prasun" (N)	... Katwa	... Weekly	Banku Behari Ghosh Hindu, Goala ; age 44 years.	715
128	"Pratikar" (N)	... Berhampore	... Do.	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 67 years.	506
129	"Pratima" (P)	... Calcutta	... Monthly	Hari Sadhon Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	500
130	"Prativasi" (P)	... Do.	... Do.	Satya Charan Mitra, Kayastha ; age 32 years.	500
131	"Pravasi" (P)	... Do.	... Do.	Ramanunda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo ; age 56 years.	5,000
132	"Priti" (P)	... Do.	... Do.	Pransankar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya ; age 31 years.	300
133	"Rahasya Prakash" (P)	... Do.	... Do.	Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik ; age 34 years.	300
134	"Rajdut" (P)	... Do.	... Do.	Rev. Rasra Maya Biswas, Christian ; age 32 years.	700
135	"Rangpur Darpan" (N)	... Rangpur	... Weekly	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	400
136	"Rangpur Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P)	Do.	... Quarterly	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Rajbansi.	500
137	"Ratnakar" (N)	... Asansol	... Weekly	Abdul Latif ; age 35 years ; Muhammadan.	783
138	"Sabuj Patra" (P)	... Calcutta	... Monthly	Pramatha Nath Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age about 40 years.	500
139	"Sahitya" (P)	... Do.	... Do.	Suresh Chandra Samajpati ; age about 47 years.	3,000
140	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P)	Do.	... Quarterly	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by caste ; age 50 years.	2,800
141	"Sahitya Sanhita" (P)	... Do.	... Monthly	Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin ; age 61 years.	500
142	"Sahitya Samvad" (P)	... Howrah	... Do.	Pramatho Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 35 years.	1,300
143	"Saji" (P)	... Calcutta	... Do.	Kshetra Mohan Gupta	300
144	"Samaj Bandhu" (P)	... Do.	... Do.	Adhar Chandra Das, Hindu, Mahisya ; age 35 year	450
145	"Samaj Chitra" (P)	... Dacca	... Do.	Satish Chandra Roy ...	300
146	"Samay" (N)	... Calcutta	... Weekly	Jnanendra Nath Das, Brahmo ; age 61 years.	About 1,000
147	"Sammilan" (P)	... Do.	... Quarterly	Kunja Behari Das, a barber by caste	200
148	"Sammilani" (N)	... Do.	... Fortnightly	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo ; age about 42 years.	300
149	"Sammilani" (P)	... Do.	... Monthly	Bijay Krishor Acharyya, B.A., LL.B., Christian ; age 47 years.	400
150	"Sandes" (P)	... Do.	... Do.	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo ; age 46 years.	3,000
151	"Sanjivani" (N)	... Do.	... Weekly	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others ...	6,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
152	"Sankalpa" (P)	... Calcutta	... Monthly	Amulya Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age about 34 years.	2,000
153	"Sansodhini" (N)	... Chittagong	... Weekly	Kashi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo ; age about 60 years.	400
154	"Saswati" (P)	... Calcutta	... Monthly	Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha ; age 50 years.	500
155	"Sebak" (P)	... Dacca	... Do.	Surendra Sasi Dutta; age 35 years ...	300
156	"Senapati" (P)	... Calcutta	... Do.	Revd. W. Carey ; age 58 years ...	200
157	"Serampore" (N)	... Serampore	... Weekly	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	400
158	"Sisu" (P)	... Calcutta	... Monthly	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	8,000
159	"Saurabha" ...	... Dacca	... Do.	Kedar Nath Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	1,000
160	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P) ...	Calcutta	... Do.	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L., Baidya ; age 40 years.	200
161	"Sikshak" (P)	... Barisal	... Do.	Revd. W. Carey ; age 57 years ...	125
162	"Siksha Prachar" (P)	... Mymensingh	... Do.	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury ; age 37 years.	1,000
163	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	Dacca	... Weekly	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya ; age 38 years.	1,500
164	"Snehamayi" (P) ...	Do.	... Monthly	Revd. A. L. Sarkar ...	700
165	"Sopan" (P) ...	Do.	... Do.	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo ; age 37 years.	250
166	"Sri Nityaanda Sebak" (P)	Murshidabad	... Do.	Avinash Chandra Kavyatirtha, Brahmin ; age 47 years.	400
167	"Sri Baishnav Dharma Prachar" (P).	Burdwan	... Do.	Krishna Behari Goswami, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	300
168	"Sri Sri Nitya Dharma" (P)	Kalighat	... Do.	Satya Nath Biswas ...	300
169	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P).	Calcutta	... Do.	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnab ; age 32 years.	600
170	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika" (N).	Do.	... Weekly	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahmin ; age 53 years.	1,600
171	"Sumati" (P) ...	Dacca	... Monthly	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	431
172	"Suprabhat" (P)	... Calcutta	... Do.	Sm. Kumudini Mitra, Brahmo ; age 31 years.	900
173	"Suraj" (N)	... Pabna	... Weekly	Manmatha Nath Sanyal ...	500
174	"Suhrit" (P) ...	Calcutta	... Monthly	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo ; age 31 years.	300
175	"Surabhi" (P)	... Contai	... Do.	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 46 years.	300
176	"Swarnakar Baudhav" (P)	Calcutta	... Do.	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., goldsmith by caste ; age 42 years.	500
177	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do.	... Do.	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, M.B. ...	4,000
178	"Tambuli Patrika" (P) ...	Do.	... Do.	Rajendra Nath Sen, Tambuli ; age 33 years.	600

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—concluded.</i>					
179	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Rajkristo Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 37 years.	300
180	"Tapaban" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Shyama Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	700
181	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo ; age 43 years.	500
182	"Tattwa Manjari" ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Kali Charan Basu ; age about 42 years.	600
183	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo ; age 53 years.	300
184	"Theatre" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Moni Lal Banerji, Brahmin ; age about 30 years.	800
185	"Toshini" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Baidya ; age 43 years.	1,250
186	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kamal Hari Mukherji ...	900 to 1,000
187	"Triveni" (P) ...	Gachha ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	100
188	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ...	Comilla ...	Weekly ...	Afazuddin Ahmad	600
189	"Uchchasa" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 34 years.	150
190	"Udbodhana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Swami Saradananda	1,500
191	"United Trade Gazette" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin ; age 29 years.	3,000 to 10,000
192	"Upasana" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Radha Kamal Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 27 years.	100
193	"Utsav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others.	1,000
194	"Vartavaha" (N) ...	Ranaghat ...	Weekly ...	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	415
195	"Vasudha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya ...	500
196	"Vijaya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Manoranjan Guha Thakurta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 53 years.	700
197	"Viswadut" (N) ...	Howrah ...	Weekly ...	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	2,000
198	"Viswavarta" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Abinash Chandra Gupta, Vaidya ; age 38 years.	1,000
199	"Yamuna" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., Kayastha ; age 32 years.	900
200	"Yogi Sakha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Adhar Chandra Nath, Yogi ; age 51 years.	750
201	"Yubak" (P) ...	Santipur ...	Do. ...	Yogananda Pramanick, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	300
<i>English-Bengali.</i>					
202	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P).	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
203	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	G. C. Basu ; Hindu Kayastha ; age 49 years.	600
204	"Commercial Advertiser" (N)	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Radha Kissen Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	250

* Suspended

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>English-Bengali—concluded.</i>					
205	"Dacca College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	... Quarterly	Mr. R. B. Pamsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
206	"Dacca Gazette" (N)	Do.	... Weekly	Satya Bhusan Dutt Roy, Baidya ; age 48 years.	500
207	"Dacca Review" (P)	Do.	... Monthly	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	800
208	"Fraternity" ...	Calcutta	... Quarterly	Revd. W. E. S. Holland ...	200
209	"Jagannath College Magazine" (P).	Do.	... Monthly	Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterji Bahadur, Brahmo.	900
210	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	... Quarterly	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College.	300
211	"Rangpur Dikprakash" (N).	Rangpur	... Weekly	Dinesh Ch. Chaudhuri ...	300
212	"Sanjaya" (N)	Faridpur	... Do.	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha ; age about 41 years.	500
213	"Scottish Churches College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	... Five issues in the year.	Revd. J. Watt, M.A., and S. C. Ray	1,200
214	"Tippera Guide" (N)	Comilla	... Weekly	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya ; age 49 years.	500
<i>Garo.</i>					
215	"Achikni Ribeng" (P)	Calcutta	... Monthly	E. G. Phillips	550
216	"Phring Phring" (P)	Do.	... Do.	D. McDonald	400
<i>Hindi.</i>					
217	"Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta	... Weekly	Babu Ambika Prasad Baghai, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	3,000
218	"Bir Bharat" (N)*	Do.	... Do.	Pandit Ramananda Dobey, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	1,500
219	"Calcutta Samachar" (N)	Do.	... Do.	Amrita Lal Chakravarti ; Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 60 years.	2,000
220	"Chota Nagpur Dut Patrika" (P).	Ranchi	... Monthly	Revd. E. H. Whitley, Christian ...	450
221	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N).	Calcutta	... Daily	Babu Ram Parad Kar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 33 years.	2,500
222	"Daragar Daptar" (P)	Do.	... Monthly	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 29 years.	800
223	"Hindi Vangavasi" (N)	Do.	... Weekly	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 39 years.	5,500
224	"Jaina Siddhanta Bhaskar" (P).	Do.	... Monthly	Padmraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain ; age about 40 years.	.....
225	"Manoranjan" (P)	Do.	... Do.	Ishwari Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 52 years.	500
226	"Marwari" (N)	Do.	... Weekly	Iswar Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 44 years.	300
227	"Ratnakar" (P)	Do.	... Monthly	Hari Kissen Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 38 years.	1,000
228	"Swastha Samachar" (P)	Do.	... Do.	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	450

* Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Parvatiya.</i>					
229	" Gurkha Khabar Kogat " (P)	Darjeeling	Monthly	Revd. G. P. Pradhan, Christian ; age 62 years.	400
<i>Persian.</i>					
230	" Habiul Matin " (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan ; age 70 years.	1,500
<i>Poly-lingual.</i>					
231	" Printers' Provider " (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	S. T. Jones ...	500
<i>Sanskrit.</i>					
232	" Vidyodaya " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Bhaba Bibhuti Bidyabhushan, M.A., Hindu, Brahmin ; age 33 years.	500
<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>					
233	" Aryya Prabha " (P)	Chittagong	Monthly	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin.	500
234	" Hindu Patrika " (P)	Jessore	Do.	Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujibi ; age 61 years.	940
235	" Sri Vaishnava Sevika " (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Hari Mohan Das Thakur ...	400
<i>Urdu.</i>					
236	" Anwar-ul-Akhbar "	Calcutta	Daily	.....	.....
237	" Negare Bazm " (P)	Do.	Monthly	Muhammad Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A. ; age 27 years, and another.	400
238	" Refaqut " (N)*	Do.	Daily	Munshi Muhammad Nazimuddin Ahmed, Muhammadan ; age 42 years.	700
239	" Resalat " (N)	Do.	Do.	Maulvi Golam Hassain, Muhammadan ; age about 31 years.	1,000
240	" Resalut " (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Maulvi Golam Hassain, Muhammadan ; age about 30 years.	400
241	" Safir " (N) ...	Do.	Daily	Hakim Ali Hussain Safir	1,000
242	" Tandrsut " (P)	Do.	Monthly	Dr. Kartik Chandra Rose, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	250
243	" Tirmez ee " (N)*	Do.	Daily	Saiyid Ali Asgar Termzel, Muhammadan ; age about 25 years.	200
<i>Urdu.</i>					
244	" Utkal Varta " ...	Calcutta	Weekly	Mani Lal Moharana, Karmakar by caste ; age about 50 years.	200

* Suspended.

Additions to and alterations in the list of Indian newspapers as it stood on 1st April 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	Pratijna	Kalighat ...	Weekly
2	Marmabani	Calcutta ...	Do.

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Alles heeft een bepaalde waarde en dat geldt voor alle dingen die ons omringen.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 18th August gives a summary of "Indentured coolies."

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Aug. 18th, 1915.

Mr. Pearson's account of the sufferings of indentured coolies in Natal. Mr. Pearson says that the law relating to the indentured coolies and their masters in Natal is very favourable to the latter; hence, the coolies cannot seek its protection, even if they are oppressed. Such a system is no better than a system of slavery. It is most insulting to the Indians and inglorious for the British Government. The sooner it is abolished the better for both.

2. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 18th August is sorry that there has not been sufficient agitation against Indentured labour.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Aug. 18th, 1915.

Marwari Association also in their recent memorial had not the courage to demand the abolition of the system, but only contented themselves with pointing out the wily practices of the coolie-recruiters and making certain suggestions for remedying the evil. Still the memorial has revealed many horrible things. The report published by Messrs. Macneil and Chamman Lal is one-sided, as it is mainly based on information supplied by people concerned with coolie recruiting. The memorial of the Marwari Association, on the other hand, is based on the Rev. Mr. Piper's report, as published in the *Statesman* of the 15th January, as also on certified accounts of oppression from people returned from abroad, among whom there are many Europeans. It is now imperative on Government to take steps to stop the practice at once. The suggestion made by the Marwari Association that persons of high caste as well as those ignorant of agricultural pursuits should not be permitted to go out as coolies is a good one, but the formation of a non-official Board to help the Protector of Immigrants, as suggested by the Association, will do no good. The paper concludes by saying that unless the indentured labour system is abolished, Indians will not be able to rise in the estimation of the colonists.

3. The *Safir* (Calcutta) of the 23rd August publishes an article under Pan-Islamism.

SAFIR,
Aug. 23rd, 1915

which the writer remarks that not very long ago some European newspapers, their correspondents, and travellers who had visited Islamic countries, especially Constantinople, frightened the Christian Nations of Europe by conjuring up the ghost of Pan-Islamism. They warned their brethren against the rise of a progressive sect of Islam, who aimed at bringing together the different sects of Islam, inspiring them with one grand ideal of life and character. This party, it was said, had their headquarters in Egypt and North Africa and had adherents in India. They had, as their ring-leader, the Sultan of Turkey, and their object was to rouse the Islamic Nations against the European Powers, with a view to preventing the latter from invading Turkey.

To the Europeans the attempt to unite all Moslems who obey one religion, carry out their Prophet's mandate of brotherhood, and form as it were the beads of one rosary, as well as the journeys of Muhammadans to Europe, Egypt, Africa, Sweden and other countries, with a view to propagate and protect Islam, to arouse their brethren to their ancient forgotten lesson and to try to inspire all Moslems with one ideal, are reprehensible. They regard this as an attempt to establish the Muslim Caliphate. But, the writer remarks, the attempts of the Europeans to translate the Bible into 400 different languages, distribute it broadcast in all countries, establish Christian Missions in every city and bring the whole world under their own Christian ideal, are fair!

4. The Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* (Calcutta) of the 23rd

"And there is life for you in retaliation."

August publishes an article, entitled as noted in the margin, in the course of which it observes that while all the Powers outside the war zone are

PERSIAN EDITION
OF THE
HABLUL MATIN,
Aug. 23rd, 1915.

striving either to preserve the *status quo* and to remove their deficiencies or to better and raise their position by taking advantage of the weakness of their neighbours, the affairs in Persia present a deplorable picture. Instead of finding signs of prosperity in Persia, one finds that the political horizon is daily becoming darker and that the troubles ahead of her are increasing. In

every part of the country there are intrigues, disturbances and commotions. Every one is seeking personal gain and is promoting foreign ideas and foreign politics, even though it involves the destruction and ruin of the kingdom and the nation. Even the handful of patriotic persons who are scattered here and there, finding themselves helpless in the present circumstances, are sucking their own life-blood.

What is the cause of all this misfortune? It is nothing but the disobedience of the easy and simple heavenly mandate ("And there is life for you in retaliation") which all read and know, but they do not understand that the well-being and prosperity of a nation depends on the observance of this order. In fact this Quranic verse is the pivot on which all the goodness, prosperity and influence of the nations and the kingdoms of the world revolve.

With retaliation there remains no cause for hypocrisy and disunion, and the country becomes enriched with knowledge, civilization, peace and prosperity. The whole nation becomes one united body and enemies and foreigners find it difficult to carry on intrigues there.

All the might and glory of Islam during the first few centuries were due to the practice of punishing the culprits and favouring the faithful. All the deterioration and decline of Islam is due to not meting out punishment promptly.

The paper regrets that there is no punishment (for offenders) in Persia. The more a man behaves as a traitor and commits crime, the greater do his importance, power and influence become.

It says that the traitors who have invited foreigners to the country and are responsible for all the misery of Persia and for the violation of the treaty of Turkmanchay are safe and secure in Teheran. They are plotting against the independence of Persia and know all the secrets and views of the important departments of the State.

These devils, remarks the paper, strain the relations between the Government and the Parliament, increase the suspicions of the Russian and the British Consulates and embitter the feelings of the people towards them.

Had punishment been properly meted out these traitors would not have been living in Persia. To-day, out of the ten persons who form the Government, eight happen to be from among the traitors, and even the remaining two, who happen to be patriots, do not dare to breathe freely. How can they punish the offenders? If the nation wants to retain its dignity, independence, property, life, honour, religion, and the grandeur of the kingdom of the Kayan (the great kings), it should observe the heavenly mandate ("There is life for you in retaliation") and punish these traitors. If it does so, it will please the spirits of the great Sultans and heroes of Persia by protecting Persia and will gladden the soul of the Best of People (the Prophet) by protecting the cause of Islam; otherwise the Persians should be ready to accept eternal misery.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 21st, 1915.

5. Referring to Mr. Mickle's report on the working of the *swadeshi* Life Insurance Companies which sprung up like mushrooms in this country, the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 21st August publishes the following correspondence:—

"Insurance irregularities"—The Northern Circars Life Insurance Company.

The Northern Circars Life Insurance Company, which had for some years past a branch office in Calcutta, has gone into liquidation. This Company used to work generally in three departments, namely, Marriage Insurance and Life Insurance (on monthly payments of Re. 1 or 8 annas for 15 years) and Ordinary Life Insurance. Secretary Uma Charan Biswas was all in all of the Calcutta office. As it generally happens in India, the share-holders of this Company knew nothing of its working. Their only idea seems to have been to enjoy dividends. It is astounding to hear that this Company told the High Court that its liabilities amount to Rs. 20,00,000 and assets to only Rs. 2,25,000. Secretary Uma Charan Biswas never submitted the accounts

of the Company to the policy-holders, with the result that they knew nothing of the Company's insolvent condition. At last Secretary Uma Charan Biswas issued a circular, stating that each policy-holder must annually pay a subscription of Re. 1. Although new policy-holders only were legally bound by this circular, the Secretary realised the subscription from old policy-holders as well. In November last, the Secretary issued another circular, to the effect that the Company's Provident Department was not in a sound condition and that, consequently, it would be wound up on January 1st, 1915. Policy-holders of this department were, therefore, advised to convert their policies to policies of the Ordinary Insurance Department, failing which all marriage insurances would be counted as children's endowment. It was also said that if any policy-holder died before converting his policy as directed above, the claim on it would be paid at the lowest rate. This circular alarmed the policy-holders, and the educated among them demanded surrender values. The Secretary foresaw that all the capital of the Company would be swallowed up in paying surrender values. He therefore announced, both through himself and through his agents that there was no longer any fear about the stability of the Provident Department, and that the department would henceforward be worked as before, as the Government Auditor, who audited the accounts of the office, had reported that there was no necessity for winding it up. He also informed the policy-holders that at the time of settlement of claims they would get back the amount of premia paid by them *plus* a bonus of 1 anna per rupee. This led the applicants for surrender value to withdraw their applications, and most of them did so with unsuspecting minds. All this happened in January and February. Since then, relying on the words of the Secretary, the policy-holders went on paying premia, some monthly and others even in advance. Premia were realised from many people in advance, even up to the present month (August) and receipts were given to the effect. Whenever policy-holders asked the Secretary or his agents to let them have the Government Auditor's report, they were informed that it was being printed, and when ready, would be sent to them. Strange to say, however, the report did not appear even after the lapse of five or six months. In the meantime the Company went into liquidation, and the Secretary and Directors appointed Mr. Palmer, their own auditor, as the liquidator. We do not know how far this is reasonable and legal. The affair has caused great consternation among the people. It will be a disgrace to British rule if limited companies are allowed to go into liquidation without being held responsible for their actions. The Northern Circars Company is gone and we ask Government to see that other companies also do not follow the same path.

6. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 19th August refers to the disclosures made above, and, commenting on them, remarks that these insurance companies are new ventures which the people of this country do not quite understand. They are, therefore, easily deceived by the roseate prospects of profit held out to them by scheming promoters and induced to part with their hard-earned money. These promoters misappropriate the money and ultimately escape with impunity by declaring the concerns insolvent. Government protects the people from thieves and robbers and from cheats and swindlers, but it does not quite do its duty in regard to ridding society of these cheats who imitate European methods. Government should have appointed an Inspector of Life Insurance Companies when these concerns first began springing up like mushrooms all over the country. Had there been a close inspection exercised over their affairs from the very outset many poor people would not have been deceived. We appeal earnestly to Government to save the people from the clutches of these "Babu" cheats.

7. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 24th August is sorry that the Press Act is not so cautiously enforced in other provinces, especially in Bombay and the Punjab, as in Bengal. It thinks that the papers in those provinces are as cautious in discharging their duties and interpreting public opinion as their contemporaries in Bengal. Government should consider the vernacular papers not as its enemies but as its friends, and accord them the same treatment as it gives to the Anglo-Indian papers.

NAYAK,
Aug. 19th, 1915.

**DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,**
Aug. 24th, 1915

HITAVADI,
Aug. 20th, 1915.

8. The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, writes the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 20th August, could not meekly submit to the order of the United Provinces Government regarding his paper, and hence the journal has ceased to exist. It is a pity that the *Abhyudaya* should be put out of existence, but such a self-sacrifice must be made if one is to preserve one's self-respect and obey one's conscience.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Aug. 24th, 1915.

9. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 24th August hopes that the Government of India will favourably consider Babu Kshirod Chandra Ray Chaudhuri's petition against the order of the Government of Bihar and Orissa, demanding a security from his paper, the *Star of Utkal*.

BASUMATI,
Aug. 21st, 1915.

10. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 21st August refers to the recent arrest of certain members of the firm of Messrs. Harry Brothers in Calcutta, under the Defence Act. These men were first placed before the Commissioner of Police, then released and subsequently rearrested and detained under the Defence Act. In other words, they are detained for an offence which could not be proved against them. Sometimes it may be necessary, of course, to punish a man of whose guilt one is morally certain, though it cannot be proved in the law courts, but the authority to punish at discretion in such cases is likely to entail the punishment of the innocent in some cases. In Bengal, the Defence Act has been used to intern many insignificant people. Could they really have endangered the safety of the State? It is not necessary to use authority simply because one possesses it.

TRIPURA HITAISHI,
Aug. 18th, 1915.

11. The *Tripura Hitaishi* (Comilla) of the 18th August reports that a dacoity was committed on the 14th instant in the house of the Saha Babus at Haripur, in the Comilla district, and that one of the inmates of the house was shot dead by the dacoits, who decamped with booty worth more than Rs. 50,000. Dacoities have become very frequent in this district, and the paper asks Government to put them down with a strong hand, in the same way as was done to repress the Thugs.

CHARU MIHIR,
Aug. 17th, 1915.

12. Referring to the recent riot in a village within the jurisdiction of Melanda thana, in Jamalpur, the *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 17th August writes that acts of lawlessness have become very frequent in the Jamalpur subdivision, and says that Government should take prompt steps to put an end to them.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Aug. 21st, 1915.

13. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 21st August writes that punitive police have recently been posted in the districts of Jhang, Multan and Muzaffargarh, the cost of which will be Rs. 60,000. As in these districts the crimes were committed by the Moslems and the Hindus were the victims of their oppression, the latter should be exempted from the cost of the punitive police.

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 21st, 1915.

14. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 21st August refers to the strictures passed by the Calcutta High Court on the conduct of the investigating Head-constable in the Gaya murder case and remarks that the conduct of this Head-constable and that of the Head-constable who tried to fabricate a case against Dr. Chandi Charan Ghoshal, of Konnagar, Serampur, prove how deplorable the condition of the police has become. When will it be thoroughly reformed?

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 21st, 1915.

15. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 21st August draws the attention of Lord Carmichael to the case in which, it is reported, a boy of 13 years was fined Rs. 3 for having taught a smaller boy how to fire a toy-gun worth 1 anna with a toy cap on the Munshiganj Road, Kidderpore. The boy was sent up for trial by the Watgunje thana.

NAYAK,
Aug. 23rd, 1915.

16. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 23rd August is shocked to learn from An 11 year-old girl in jail. one of its contemporaries that an 11 year-old girl in Bombay is undergoing six months' rigorous imprisonment for having no ostensible means of livelihood. The paper considers it a shame that a mere child should be sent to jail for such an offence, and

it cannot too strongly condemn the law which provides for such a punishment and the Judge who administered the law in the present case. So far as the *Nayak* knows, no boy or girl below 14 years of age can be punished for any criminal offence, and it wants to know under what law the girl has been sent to jail. An explanation should be called for from the Magistrate, and if it be unsatisfactory, he should be removed from the service.

(d)—*Education.*

17. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 21st August has the following under the marginally-noted heading :—

“The educational crisis.”

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 21st, 1915.

The extensive spread of English education has caused an enormous increase in the number of passes in the Indian Universities, but the means of earning a livelihood have not increased in the same proportion. The means of earning a livelihood in this country are too few compared with the large number of students whom the Indian Universities annually send out, crowned with diplomas, to the world. Consequently, an educational crisis has arisen in the country. High or low, Brahmin or Sudra, Hindu or Musulman, every one has been blinded by the charm of English education. But English education does not in these days bring such incomes as it used to do before. Competition is becoming very keen in the Bar. The income of medical practitioners is decreasing. The condition of schoolmasters is too wretched to require any mention. Consequently, a current of distress is slowly flowing through the educated community. This has been remarked for a long time. The problem is not an easy one. The situation requires to be remedied without delay.

Recently Government has been desirous of establishing Universities at Dacca, Bankipore, Rangoon and Nagpur. There are, moreover, schemes to establish Hindu and Musulman Universities. These Universities will, when established, surely increase the number of English-educated people in the country, but if the means of earning a livelihood do not increase in the same proportion, it can be easily surmised that the struggle for existence will become even keener than what it is now in the educated community.

On the 7th of August last Professor Watson moved, at a meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University, for an enquiry into the causes of the increase in the number of passes in the Matriculation and B. A. Examinations of the University. In reply, Mr. J. N. Das Gupta said that the number had not increased but had rather decreased during the last five years. He also said: “If they were working under healthy conditions, there should naturally be an increase.” It need hardly be said that this argument deserves full support. The Blue Book recently published by the Government of India on the spread of education in this country also proves the truth of Mr. Das Gupta’s statement. This book shows that 25 years ago 2,433 students appeared in the B. A. Examination throughout India, and of these 1,111, that is 46 per cent., passed. Twenty years ago the number of examinees was 2,832, and the number of passes was 1,361, that is to say, 48 per cent. Fifteen and ten years ago the rate of passes decreased slightly, but it again increased five years ago and became 50 per cent. In 1913-14, the rate increased a little more and became 53 per cent. Most probably it was not merely the increase in the rate of passes but also the enormous increase in the number of passes which led Professor Watson to make the proposal for an enquiry. Last year nearly 6,000 students appeared in the B. A. Examination alone in the Indian Universities. The following table shows the number of examinees and the rate of passes in the different Universities :—

	Number of examinees.	Number of passes.	Rate of passes.
Madras University	... 1,435	863	60
Calcutta University	... 2,171	1,134	52
Allahabad University	... 691	313	45
Bombay University	... 752	434	58
Punjab University	... 407	173	43

Not only in the B. A. Examination, but in the Matriculation Examination also the number of examinees has steadily increased in each of the Universities. Last year 23,053 students appeared in this examination in the above five Universities, and 12,912, that is to say, 56 per cent. of them passed. As the rate of passes has increased so also has the number of students in schools and colleges increased. In 1914, 7,500,000 students received education in Indian schools and colleges. Forty-five years ago, that is to say, in 1870, the number was less than 1,000,000. Even five years ago it was not more than 6,000,000. It is during the *regime* of the present Viceroy that Government has spent large sums of money for the spread of education, with the result that the number of educational institutions has greatly increased. In 1910, their number was 170,000. In 1914, it increased to 186,000. This increase of 16,000 institutions in four years is a memorable incident in the history of India, but there is a cause for this sudden increase. The following is a statement of the Imperial grants for the spread of education during the last few years:—

	Rs.
1911-12	... 90,00,000
1912-13	... 1,25,00,000
1913-14	... 3,74,00,000

Of these sums 26 per cent. have been spent on primary schools, 26 per cent. on secondary schools and 6 (?) per cent. on Arts Colleges. The Blue Book referred to above shows that Government has annually spent the following sums for the education of each student:—

	Rs. A.
In primary schools	... 4 13
In secondary schools	... 25 0
In training schools	... 151 13
In Arts colleges	... 150 13
In industrial institutions	... 331 7

In fact, the Government of India has at present been spending money freely from the public exchequer for the spread of education among the people of this country. This is undoubtedly a good sign, but the cultivation of only literature and high mathematics will not remove the pangs of hunger. If real good has to be done to the Indians, steps should be taken to enable them to earn a livelihood by agriculture, industries, trade and so forth. In agricultural India agricultural improvement is absolutely necessary, and for that improvement education is required. Education is imparted in such a queer manner in the agricultural colleges of this country that students passing out from them, are fit for nothing save seeking after Government service. Their college education fails to generate in them a capacity for managing agricultural farms independently. Consequently, things have come to such a pass that the Government agricultural colleges do not now get a sufficient number of students. It is this want of students which has led the Government of Bengal to withdraw the proposal to establish an agricultural college at Dacca. Here lies the difficulty. It must be found out how college education can be imparted to help Indians to earn an independent livelihood. Government service is limited. Government cannot give appointments to more than a limited number of men. Consequently, if those who fail to enter Government service, cannot earn a livelihood independently by dint of the education they have received, it is natural that students should not show much eagerness to receive an education which presents such an uncertain prospect of earning a livelihood. Education should be imparted in such a manner in industrial institutions that most of their students could, at any time, earn an independent livelihood. A large number of technical institutions should be established in order to fulfil this purpose. If only a small part of the daily necessities of life which we get from foreign countries can be produced here, the Indians' pangs of hunger will be, to a large extent, appeased. Government will be heartily thanked and blessed by the people of this country if it spends on industrial education only half the amount of money it now spends on general education. The hungry Indians want to survive in the struggle for existence, and if they have to survive in this age of terrible competition, they must receive industrial education.

18. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 23rd August has the following:—

The Hon'ble Sir Ashutosh Mukherji and the last Senate meeting of the Calcutta University.

At the meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University, held on Saturday last, the Hon'ble Sir Ashutosh Mukherji nearly got the Fellows into a pretty scrape. Sir Ashutosh has mounted almost the highest rung of the official ladder—at least as high as an Indian can mount. He has been on the High Court Bench for more than ten years and has every hope of continuing in that exalted position for another seven or eight years. After the Hon'ble Sir John Woodroffe he will be the most senior Puisne Judge in the High Court, and he may be in time appointed to act as the Chief Justice. Then, again, he has no chance of shining as a member of the Imperial Executive Council; for in spite of his unequalled abilities his claims to that distinction have been overlooked. Sir Ashutosh can, therefore, afford to abuse the Government of India and the Government of Bengal to his heart's content. This abusing of Government will earn him the esteem and regard of the journalistic world as well as of the "Babu" community. At the last Convocation of the Calcutta University, Sir Ashutosh made some very bold and outspoken remarks about Government, and we doubt whether there is any other Indian who could show such courage in the presence of the Viceroy. At the last Saturday's Senate meeting, Sir Ashutosh had another fling at Government. The grave senators listened to him with rapt attention all through and evidently enjoyed his utterances, but as soon as Sir Ashutosh had closed his speech, it suddenly struck these eminent folk that their doings at the meeting would reach the ears of Government, as there were reporters of the press present at the meeting. The thought of what might happen to them filled their pious hearts with unutterable dismay, and so one by one they stood up and dissociated themselves from the objectionable remarks made by Sir Ashutosh. The learned Fellows of the Calcutta University thus gave proof of their unshaken and unshakable loyalty to Government. The refreshing scene was brought to a close by the Vice-Chancellor, who, with a regard for the honour of the Senate and the safety of his own skin,—which no doubt did him great credit, invoked all the deities of the Hindu pantheon, as well as the Christian God, the Jewish Jehovah, the Musalman Allah and even the formless Brahma of the Brahmos, and prayed to them for mercy and protection. The cloud which had been hanging over the Senators was thus removed and they stood forth before the world once again in their spotless glory. Not a single member of that august body, however, thought of immolating himself out of remorse for having to listen to Sir Ashutosh's blasphemy, just as the goddess Sati did when her father abused her consort Siva. Nor is it reported whether any of them even tried to prevent Sir Ashutosh from giving vent to his sacrilegious utterances. All the same they have played the rôle of injured saints, and we cannot help admiring Sir Ashutosh Mukherji for making the Calcutta University dance to any tune he chooses to play. May he live long!

19. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 24th August says that quite a farce was played in the recent meeting of the

Ibid.

Senate of the Calcutta University, in which Sir

Ashutosh Mukherji undertook to explain the University budget accounts. In doing so he made a long and trenchant attack on Government. None opposed him while he spoke, but after he had sat down, every one, including the Vice-Chancellor, rose and dissociated himself from all Sir Ashutosh had said against Government. Nevertheless they passed the accounts submitted by Sir Ashutosh. If they were really so full of loyalty to Government, why did not they call Sir Ashutosh to order while he spoke and make him sit down?

20. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 20th August says that some

The three years' rule in the time ago the Madras University made a rule that Madras University. nobody would be allowed to appear in the Matriculation, Intermediate and B. A. Examinations of the University more than thrice. This was undoubtedly an inequitable rule. Such a rule is justifiable only in institutions like the Medical College, which can take only a limited number of students every year. It has no justification in a University which is merely an examining institution. However that may be, the Madras University has at last rescinded the rule.

NAYAK.
Aug 28th, 1915.

DAINIK BASUMATI.
Aug. 24th, 1915.

DAINIK BASUMATI.
Aug. 20th, 1915.

BASUMATI,
Aug. 21st, 1915.

21. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 21st August writes:—

Affiliation of the Belgachia Medical School.

We anticipated that there would be difficulties encountered in the way of getting the Belgachia Medical School affiliated to the University and we hear that that anticipation has proved correct. The application has been refused this year on some pretext. Probably the College authorities do not know through whose intercession to win the grace of every individual syndic. Else why should things turn out like this?

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Aug. 23rd, 1915.

22. The *Hindi Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 23rd August dwells on the

Want of suitable text-books for Hindu students.

present system of godless education and regrets that there are no suitable text-books for Hindu

students on certain subjects. For example, in the histories of India, Hindu religion and Hindu civilisation are dealt with in a most summary fashion. Thus Hindu students from their very boyhood begin to form a low opinion of their race and civilisation. Many English statesmen realise the pernicious effect of this godless education, but as Government controls education in this country, there is no help for it. The paper, therefore, suggests that Hindus should provide religious training for their boys and to this end they should have text-books on Indian history, etc., in which the subjects will be treated from the Hindu standpoint.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 20th, 1915.

23. A Musalman correspondent writes to the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of

"Grievances of Musalman students."

the 20th August complaining against the inconvenience which Moslem students of the Majdia

High English School (in the Nadia district) suffer on account of the institution not being closed on Musalman festive days. The school is closed for three or four days on the occasion of the annual *Barwari*, which is held in the village in the month of *Asarh*, but the authorities refuse to close it on the occasion of Musalman festivals. There is no arrangement for the supply of drinking-water to the Moslem students nor is there any Musulman hostel attached to the school, though there is one such for Hindu students. Quite a number of additional teachers have been appointed in the school, but there is no Maulvi to teach Musalman boys. The Secretary of the school does not care to entertain any proposal for the appointment of a Maulvi, which is sure to attract more Musalman boys to the institution. Considering that the school is aided by Government, the writer fails to see why Musalman interests should be neglected.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 21st, 1915.

24. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 21st August thanks Rai Bahadur

"The suit against the Improvement Trust."

Umesh Chandra Chakravarti, Subordinate Judge, Alipore, for the spirit of justice and impartiality he has shown in deciding the suit,

Chandra Kanta Ghosh *versus* Calcutta Improvement Trust. In future, the Trust will be prevented from acquiring surplus lands simply for making profits. It is indeed a great relief to the people of Calcutta.

25. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 21st August writes in the same strain on the above case.

Ibid.

26. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 19th August hopes that the Government of Bengal will not interfere with the election

"The Dacca Municipality."

of Babu Pyari Lal Das as Chairman of the Dacca

Municipality. He has been duly elected by the Commissioners of the municipality without infringement of any of the election rules. He is, moreover, a perfectly competent man, being a reputed pleader of the local Bar and a respectable member of the Dacca society. The Commissioners who are intriguing against him and trying to get his election vetoed by Government in favour of Nawab Yusuf Khan, ought to remember that they will be doing the greatest disservice to the cause of self-government if they themselves call in Government to interfere with an election made by their own municipality.

27. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 24th August quotes a paragraph from

Ibid.

the *Jyoti*, objecting to the agitation which is said to be in progress at Dacca to get the election of

Babu Pyari Lal Das as Municipal Chairman of that town vetoed by Government. All educated men will deprecate any such act. Apart from all questions

BANGALI,
Aug. 24th, 1915.

of Nawab Khajeh Muhammad Yusuf's fitness for the office he held so long, it is but fair that new men should be given a chance to prove their capacity from time to time. The triennial election system would be meaningless if a man were to enjoy a lifelong tenure of an office.

28. Though not at all inclined to put much faith in the usefulness of "Improvement of holy places." "commissions and committees," the *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 17th August is glad to learn that a committee has been appointed by Government to devise the best means of improving the sanitation of Hindu holy places. It is a well-known fact that many of these holy places become hot-beds of pestilence whenever any festival causes a rush of pilgrims there, and the entire Hindu population will thank the committee if they can do away with this mischief.

29. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 20th August writes that the Apprehension about restrictions on local self-government. Decentralisation Bill, now before Council, contained certain proposals for transferring powers of control over local self-governing bodies, now

resting with the Local Government to the Divisional Commissioners. These have been since abandoned in deference to public opinion, but people apprehend that they are to be revived in the amendment of the law relating to Bengal municipalities about to be introduced by Government. We hope this apprehension will prove ill-founded.

30. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 23rd August takes exception to the Municipal Ayurvedic Charitable Dispensary at Poona. order of the Collector of Poona abolishing the Municipal Ayurvedic Charitable Dispensary at Poona, under the Medical Registration Act, and remarks that the measure inclines one to say in the language of the Bible, "Father, forgive the Collector of Poona and the Government of Bombay, for they know not what they do."

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

31. A correspondent to the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 20th August "A drainage complaint." complains against the blocking of the river Gheya by the fishermen of the village of Reyopara, within the jurisdiction of Singur thana, in the Hooghly district. These fishermen have constructed a *bund* in order to facilitate their trade, and as this has obstructed the flow of the river and thus fouled its water, the health and cultivation of the village of Ganespur, of which the writer is a native, are suffering a good deal.

(h)—*General.*

32. The *Samay* (Calcutta) of the 20th August draws the attention of the Press Censor to an article entitled as noted in "High Myopia." the margin, appearing in the issue of *India* for the 20th July last. The article deals with the outrages perpetrated on the labouring classes in Germany's (now lost) possessions in Africa. This narration of one of the many sets of Germany's misdeed is welcome, as showing the civilised world how oppressive the Germans are, but the article also refers to the treatment meted out to the working classes in the British dominions. The writer ought to have known that under the existing law, it is creating disaffection towards Government to indulge in adverse criticism of it in public print. If one has anything to complain of, instead of rushing into print, one should privately communicate with the authorities, who can take the desired measures of redress, if necessary.

33. Referring to the proposal put forward by the *Times*, that in future efforts should be made to attract the hidden wealth of India, when necessity of a further loan for the war arises, the *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 24th August refutes the idea of the hidden wealth of India. It is of opinion that the idea may have originated from the fact that the

CHARU MIHIR.
Aug. 17th, 1915.

BANGALI.
Aug. 30th, 1915.

NAYAK.
Aug. 23rd, 1915.

HITAVADI.
Aug. 30th, 1915.

SAMAY.
Aug. 30th, 1915.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Aug. 24th, 1915.

middle-class people in India do not have confidence in the management of banks in this country and so do not deposit their savings therein. Government will be able to attract their savings by adopting a more sympathetic policy towards the educated classes. It should have, for instance, confidence in men like Pandit Malaviya, as the demand of security from him in connection with the *Abhyudaya* has led many people to think that Government does not trust even the well-known leaders of the people. Government can get more help from the educated Indians and vernacular papers than from secret police reports and English newspapers.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Aug. 24th, 1915.

34. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 24th August does not think there is any harm if people freely subscribe to the new loan being raised by Government. But

there are difficulties in the way of their doing so. In the first place, the people do not like to invest their small savings in ventures which they do not fully understand. In the second place, the people do not possess even a workable idea of what a Government loan is and need to be enlightened on the subject. This enlightenment can come only from the vernacular papers, but unfortunately some of these papers which had a large circulation, and that among loyal people, and knew their duty to the Empire fully well, have been closed by the short-sighted authorities with the help of the Press Act. Government ought to bear in mind that the Anglo-Indian papers and the English papers conducted by Indians cannot render it any help in times of emergency.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
Aug. 31st, 1915.

35. Referring to the investments in the new war loan, the *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 19th August thinks that the Government ought to give preference to

small investors, entertaining the applications of big capitalists only for the balance that may be left.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Aug. 19th, 1915.

36. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 19th August is glad that the new $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. war loan has been oversubscribed. It remarks that the late Mr. Gokhale and

other economists insisted that the Government of India should float loans in India, instead of in London; for in that case the interest would remain in India. It is hoped that this policy will be continued even after the war, until it is impossible to get loans from the Indian market.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
Aug. 19th, 1915.

37. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 19th August is glad that Lord Carmichael paid a visit to the centres of the muslin industry and encouraged the artisans.

This act alone should make his name memorable in Bengal.

BANGALI,
Aug. 20th 1915.

38. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 20th August writes that signs are not wanting that the terrible expense entailed by the war will force England to change her fiscal policy

and give up free trade. A deputation recently urged Mr. Asquith to resort to extra taxation and levy import duties. This shows which way the wind is blowing. India of course does not require any extra taxation, but she will cordially welcome the abandonment of free trade for the sake of her home industries. By levying import duties, our Government here will get money to spend on education and sanitation, and also incidentally help home industries to better withstand the competition of foreign manufactures.

CHARU MIHIR.
Aug. 17th, 1915.

39. The *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 17th August requests the Government to adopt the recommendation of the Weights and Measures Committee as to the standardisation of weights in this country, because the present practice of having different standards of weight in different parts of the country causes great inconvenience to the public.

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 21st, 1915.

40. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 21st August draws the attention of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, to the complaint against the Medical Officer attached to the Barisal Hospital in connection with his behavior towards the boy who was recently injured while playing football and subsequently died in the hospital. The police have reported that the injury was accidental, and so there is nothing to say on that point, although a relative of the deceased complained that the injury had been inflicted intentionally.

"Difference in the standards of weight."

"Death in the football field at Barisal."

41. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 21st August is pleased to learn that the Bombay Government has issued orders allowing time to persons, sentenced to pay fines, to deposit their fines.

An accused cannot know beforehand the amount of fine which he will have to pay, and so he cannot deposit it then and there in court. To send him to jail, therefore, for non-payment of the fine is most unjust. It is only fair that such people should be given time to deposit their fines.

42. Referring to the Report on the working of the Court of Wards in the United Provinces Court of Wards. United Provinces for the year 1913-14, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 23rd August asks—

- (1) A ward has been sent to England. But has the Court of Wards the power to send a ward to England?
- (2) A number of schools are being conducted at the expense of the estates. Were these schools established before the estates came into the hands of the Court or after that? We know that in Bengal, Government agricultural farms have been conducted at the expense of estates under the Court of Wards.

43. The *Jyoti* (Chittagong) of the 19th August wants to know on what "Income-tax Advisory Boards." grounds the Provincial Governments have decided that the appointment of Advisory Boards for the assessment of income-tax, as proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramayaminger in the Supreme Legislative Council, will "weaken official responsibility." In 1914-15 the Government of Bengal raised an income-tax revenue of about 70 lakhs of rupees, more than 3 lakhs of rupees in excess of the income-tax revenue of the previous year. Of these 70 lakhs, 5 lakhs were paid by Government servants and 20 lakhs by big mercantile firms. Hence, by far the greatest part of the revenue was paid by small traders. It is, however, a notorious fact that last year almost all traders suffered losses. Nevertheless, they were made to pay a higher income-tax. The appointment of Advisory Boards may prevent this sort of extortion. Is it the possibility of Advisory Boards thus checking official high-handedness which the Provincial Governments consider to be "weakening of official responsibility"? As for the income-tax payers, we do not believe that they would have objected to their accounts being checked by Advisory Boards.

44. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 21st August refers to the case reported in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* and the *Truth*, in which it is alleged that a certain Deputy Magistrate of the Province of Bihar and Orissa has been deprived of the power of trying cases sent up by the police and transferred to an unimportant station on the confidential reports of Mr. Forrest, District Magistrate, and Mr. McNamara, Superintendent of Police, for no other fault than that he had acquitted a man sent up for trial by the police, and remarks:—

One result of the growing power of the police may be that Deputy Magistrates will be afraid of dispensing justice with independence and uprightness, and failure to oblige the Magistrate by becoming his puppet will bring official disgrace on the Deputy Magistrate concerned. Would the Deputy Magistrate referred to above have been reported against by the Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police, if he had punished the accused person sent up by the police? Surely not. But such conduct on his part would have led to a most regrettable miscarriage of justice. Government ought at once to prevent Deputy Magistrates from being made puppets in the hands of Magistrates and Superintendents of Police and to give them an opportunity to defend themselves against allegations in confidential reports.

45. A correspondent to the *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 20th August, writing to the paper from Tangail, welcomes Lord Carmichael to that place and asks him to see with his own eyes the miserable condition to which this once prosperous subdivision has been reduced by the ravages of malaria and the want of pure drinking-water. The writer enters a protest against the partition of Mymensingh and suggests that the headquarters of

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Aug. 31st, 1915.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Aug. 23rd, 1915.

JYOTI,
Aug. 19th, 1915.

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 21st, 1915.

MUSLEM HITAISHI,
Aug. 20th, 1915.

"Welcome to you representative
of our Sovereign!"

the new district of Tangail should be located either at Madhupur or at Gopalpur, although the town of Tangail will thereby be deprived of that distinction. The correspondent also requests His Excellency to take the education of Tangail under his special care, as it is sadly neglected at present.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 20th 1915.

46. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 20th August has the following:—

"Taking a white wife"—Raja of Puddukotha marrying an Australian lady.

The Raja of Puddukotha went on a pilgrimage to that shrine of modern civilisation—Europe—and the merit he earned thereby has been rewarded by his winning an Australian lady for his wife. We do not

know in what fashion the nuptial knot was tied. Such alliances are by no means rare among Indian Chiefs, for some years ago a Native Prince in the Punjab married a Spanish dancing girl and another Sikh Chief married the sister of his European *syce*. These marriages can never lead to any good, though they are bound to take place so long as Native Princes choose to be the slaves of Western civilisation and Western education, and so long as Government allows them to roam freely in the seats of European luxury.

47. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 20th August writes that the Maha-

raja of Bikanir has recently returned from the battle-field in order to be installed on the *gadi*; else he would have remained there for some time longer. Well, in India, the Feudatory States manage to get on very well even without their rulers. These States get on pretty well, though their rulers be absent in Europe for two or three years at a time. The Annual Reports at any rate show that the subjects of the State improve in prosperity, though, of course, the State Treasury gets depleted to some extent. It is all very strange.

BANGALI,
Aug. 20th, 1915.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

TRIPURA HITAISHI,
Aug. 18th 1915.

48. The *Tripura Hitaishi* (Comilla) of the 18th August gives an account of the distress now prevailing in Eastern Bengal,

The Imperial War Relief Fund and thanks Government for arranging to help the agriculturists, who have suffered losses owing to the failure of the jute trade on account of the war, out of the Imperial War Relief Fund. This help, however, must be given promptly for, says the paper, the unfortunate men are in great distress.

49. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 19th August publishes accounts of

"Famine in Eastern Bengal!" the prevalence of distress at the following places:—

Sonargaon—Dacca:

Severe flood has almost destroyed the *aus* paddy crop. Although the water has slightly subsided, insects are destroying what little of the crop was saved from the flood. The attention of the Agricultural Department of the Government is drawn to the matter. An aquatic weed is also causing the standing crop to rot. Severe distress prevails.

Brahmanbaria:

The whole countryside is flooded. Two men in a village have been driven by starvation to commit suicide. Middle-class people are suffering most. The sight of men reduced to skeletons is heart-rending.

A second correspondent writes that three floods have come in succession, every time raising the water-level higher than before. There is no longer any hope of the paddy crops being even partially saved. About five or six lakhs of people need relief in 880 villages. The Brahma Samaj Mission, the Ram Krishna Mission, the Nursing Brotherhood, the Bengal Social Service League and the Marwari Helping Association have been giving relief in only 40

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 19th, 1915

villages. The distress is daily increasing and a great mortality is expected among the lower classes. The Sarail Estate and Government are making arrangements to give more *takavi* loans, but such loans will not be available to those who have no lands of their own. The District Magistrate and the Divisional Commissioner and Mr. Holland have come to see the flood and Mr. Beatson Bell also is expected. If they move round villages and see the condition of the people with their own eyes, they will be convinced of the extent of distress prevailing among them.

Government admits that the floods have caused a loss of 2 crores of rupees and should, therefore, help the people with this sum. A few thousands or even one or two lakhs of rupees will be quite inadequate to grapple with the situation. The Governor, who is now touring in the Dacca district, is prayed to pay a visit to Brahmanbaria.

Navinagar—Tippera.

Distress is severe. Many people, unable to maintain their families, have left home, leaving them to their fate.

Chandpur.

Seventy per cent. of the people are in distress and of these 25 per cent. are starving. Starvation has made many people too weak to be able to do any work. The condition of respectable middle-class families is most deplorable. The correspondent says how he saw one whole family starving for two days.

Shabajpur.

The Brahmo Mission has given relief for a week to 257 people in 71 families, out of 5,000 people in 1,400 families.

Bidyakut.

A man succumbed from the effects of starvation. The Brahmo Mission is giving relief to many people.

50. Referring to the report sent to the Press by the Rev. Mr. Holland regarding the distress in Noakhali and Tippera, the *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 22nd August writes :—

The most hard-hearted man will be moved to tears when he reads this report. What with floods and what with the presence of a terrible famine, the condition of the people of Noakhali and Tippera has become extremely miserable, and nothing but liberal help from Government can save them. Since the Hon'ble Mr. Beatson Bell's visit to the flood-stricken areas many more places have been flooded, and we hope that he will see these places and take the necessary measures for granting relief to the afflicted people. We understand that the Chief Commissioner of Assam intends spending 10 lakhs of rupees in famine relief; and since the distress in East Bengal is by no means less than that in Assam, we ask our kind-hearted Governor to consider the gravity of the situation and help the people more liberally. We also request the Government of India to increase the amount of their grant in this connection.

51. Babu Prakash Chandra Biswas, of No. 80-3, Harrison Road, Calcutta, describes in the *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 19th August the distress now prevailing in Brahmanbaria, and writes that the Nursing Brotherhood of Calcutta have opened a relief

centre at Sasidal and are helping famine-stricken people within an area of about 25 square miles. They are giving regular relief to 321 families in 23 villages. The number of men, women and children thus helped amounts to 899, and 5 maunds and 31 seers of rice is being distributed among them daily. There is a great demand for wearing apparel, for which the writer appeals to his countrymen. The Brotherhood intend opening other relief centres also.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Aug. 22nd, 1915.

BANGALI,
Aug. 19th, 1915.

"Famine in East Bengal—
Work done by the Nursing Brotherhood."

HITAVADI.
Aug. 26th 1915.

52. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 20th August publishes a number of letters from its correspondents which give an account of the distress now prevailing in the district of Tippera. One correspondent, describing the state of things in the Brahmanbaria subdivision, gives instances of men being compelled to eat most unwholesome food and even what was left of a dog's meal. The scenes to be witnessed in the villages of Foudda, Barisal, Korabari, Syamnagar, Budda and Ghatiara are quite pitiable. In some cases people have left their homes never to return, because they could not bear to see the agonies of their wives and children. Many high-caste people who cannot beg are suffering in silence.

Another correspondent, writing from the village of Kuti, says that the inhabitants of a large number of villages are living on wild roots and the leaves of trees and are thus falling an easy prey to fatal diseases. One Prakas Chandra De, of Kaispore, has committed suicide because he could not bear the sight of his little children being starved to death. Three other persons have left their homes for ever. Great distress also prevails in the villages of Mani-pore, Sulamuri, Maijkhar, Ganganagar, Bhairabnagar, Chaurepore, Samrail, Kheora, Lesiara, Kuti, Jajiara, Gunsagar, Mirtala, Painayrak, Raliara, Bishnupore, Sakimpore, Kaispore, Chaora, Mandabhag, etc. Most of these villages have been flooded and a large number of men, whose houses have been washed away, are living on rafts made of plantain trees, exposed to the sun and the rain.

Other writers also describe the state of things at Satgaon, Nasirabad, Syamgram, Sahabajpur Srighar, Maniknagar, Patmora, Dasdi, Dasadi, Kalyandi, Silandia, Khalisaduli, Narullapore, Laldia, Amanullapore, Hasain-pore, Paikasta, Rangergaon, Ghoradhari, Pingra, Baraikandi, Deichar, Kharkhadia, Diamandal, Krishnapore, Madanergaon, Paschimsakdi, Rampore, Rajapore, Kamairbagh, Sankisair, Debipore, Ranabaula, Sarkhal, Lohagarh, Sosairchar and 78 other villages. Specific cases are mentioned in which grown-up persons and even little children have died of starvation, and the correspondents earnestly appeal to their countrymen to do all that they can to save the famine-stricken people of Tippera.

DACCA PRAKAS.
Aug. 15th, 1915.

53. The *Dacca Prakas* (Dacca) of the 15th August publishes a letter regarding the famine in Tippera, narrating how men of the *Chamar* caste have been known in the acuteness of their hunger to greedily eat rice left half-eaten by dogs or thrown into the refuse-heap after meals have been finished. Specific cases are also cited of rice-gruel being eagerly sought after for hungry children, and of families suffering from starvation and semi-starvation.

BANGAVASI.
Aug. 21st, 1915.

54. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 21st August says that in the Sadar subdivision of the Noakhali district 25 relief centres have been opened by the Noakhali Sammili Famine Relief Committee and four by the Subdivisional Officer and other officials. Distress has also become very severe among middle-class men.

DAINIK BASUMATI.
Aug. 19th, 1915.

55. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 19th August speaks of the distress which has overtaken the agriculturists in certain portions of the Cachar district which were lately submerged by floods. Cattle as well as stocks of grain have been mostly destroyed and many houses have collapsed. A list is published giving the specific number of families suffering from distress in the three mauzas of Ambikapur, Bhajantipur and Bariknagar, all near Silchar town.

DAINIK BASUMATI.
Aug. 23rd, 1915.

56. A correspondent of the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 23rd August speaks of the prevalence of distress and water-scarcity in Asral, Dharapat, Jamra and other villages under the Jayrampore thana in the Bankura district. People were living on leaves and herbs, but these also have become scarce. Many middle-class people are starving. Relief is urgently required. The attention of the District Magistrate is drawn to the matter.

DAINIK BASUMATI.
Aug. 23rd, 1915.

57. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 23rd August says that the reason why there is no outcry of famine from Mymensingh, although this district has been flooded, is that its zamindars live there, while the zamindars of the Noakhali and Tippera districts mostly live in other places.

Again, the flood will, by depositing silt, prevent the greater part of the flooded area from being cultivated for the winter paddy crop. The distress will, therefore, be severer in winter than now. The Governor and zamindars ought to be prepared from now to cope with it. Arrangements should be made to give relief to middle-class men in their homes, for they will never come to receive doles from depôts even if they have to die. This work will be done better by volunteers than by Government servants. But will the volunteers who are now working in the flooded area be prepared to remain there till winter?

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

58. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 21st August has a long article on the declaration by the Allies of cotton as contraband. It admits the necessity of this mea-

sure in view of the important part which cotton plays in the manufacture of gunpowder, but still the matter is beset with difficulties. During the Russo-Japanese war England herself objected to any such declaration. Then there is America, the greatest cotton-growing country in the world. Her direct trade in cotton with Germany and Austria has ceased owing to the war, but still she supplies cotton to these two countries indirectly through other neutral States. She will naturally resent this declaration on the part of the Allies. If the Allies offer to buy up all her cotton, it is not likely that she will agree to this. Thus the whole question is beset with serious difficulties. America may, however, relent in view of the fact that the question is one of life and death to the Allies, while she will only sustain some temporary loss in money.

59. Referring to the recent Government order regarding the internment and repatriation of all German aliens residing in India, the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 20th

August writes :—

Those who think that the steps Government intend to take would be harsh, should bear in mind that similar measures have already been taken by Germany with regard to British subjects resident in that country, and such things are in strict conformity with the international law. True, it is rather a delicate matter to intern or repatriate persons who were allowed to live and carry on their trade in this country before the war and who may have personally nothing to do with the war, but it cannot be helped. To England the present struggle is one for her very existence and our Government cannot be too cautious in this matter. The steps which the Government of India are going to take have been prompted by the feelings of enmity which the English have for Germans and which have been accentuated by the sinking of the *Lusitania*. The Government order has not satisfied many persons and they are urging the Government to take steps to prevent any German or Austrian from doing missionary work or carrying on trade in this country in future. Let us see what Government does.

60. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 20th August has the following :—

"Circumstances in favour of and against Germany and Austria."

The territories conquered by Germany and Austria in Russia, France and Belgium have no doubt been of great use to them, for these places are supplying them with food and munitions of war. But both Germany and Austria lack the men and money necessary to carry on the war to a successful finish. In spite of all that these countries may have done to keep their census returns a secret their total population cannot be more than fourteen crores, that is, equal to that of Russia. The population of England and France together amount to about thirteen or fourteen crores, and that of the British Colonies and India come up to about thrice that of Germany and Austria. England can raise several lakhs of soldiers in India alone and the Colonies of France and Italy can supply more than a lakh. There are in England several lakhs of soldiers fully trained and ready for the field. On the other hand the total number of fighting men which Germany and Austria possess cannot be more than one and a half crore, of whom about forty lakhs have been killed, wounded or taken prisoners. Besides, Russia can alone place a crore and a half soldiers in the

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field. Thus as regards men, the Allies are infinitely superior to their enemies. And so are they in money too, for while the enemies have lost all their trade, that of the Allies is going on quite as usual. Then, again, there is every likelihood of Germany and Austria being in want of munitions. One can, therefore, easily see that they are sure to be defeated by the Allies.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
AUG. 18th, 1915.

61. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 18th August, referring to the recent military operations in Russia, writes that

"Russia."

recently the Russian forces between the Bug and

the Vistula narrowly escaped capture by General Mackensen. It was only General Alexieff who, by hurriedly moving up his forces, could save the situation but only after Shekoloff, Siezlek and Lukoo had been abandoned. The present situation in this locality is that there is only one point, Brest, left for the Germans to attack, but not with any great chance of success, till they have succeeded in occupying the railway junction of Bielostki. In the meantime the German heavy guns are being trained against the fort of Kovno, but why the tactics successfully applied against the Liege and Namur forts are not being adopted in this case also is not clear. The fact is Kovno will not probably fall till the Germans between the Niemen and the Duna attain some measure of success. In the Baltic region too, the Germans do not seem to be making much headway. The Russians are retiring and their line of retreat is clear, so that the Germans cannot close round them and make them surrender. It seems that the Germans here will be content to occupy Riga, Dunaburg, Kovno, Vilna, Grodno and Brest. Many of these positions have already been captured by them and it will be only Brest which the Germans will find hard to capture. It may be anticipated that when she has occupied these places, she will turn her attention to the more pressing needs of the other theatres of war.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Aug. 19th, 1915.

62. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 19th August writes that the prospect of the early fall of Constantinople makes

Warsaw and Constantinople.

it necessary that Germany should enforce control

over the Baltic Sea and thereby be able to utilise the neutral countries of Sweden and Norway for importing goods from abroad. The fall of Constantinople into the hands of the Russians will transfer the political centre of gravity of the Russian dominion from Petrograd in the north to Odessa in the south. The Black Sea will then be a Russian lake and Russian trade will all be diverted to this direction. Germany can, of course, try to rush Servia and quickly send help to Constantinople. If there is no chance of such an effort succeeding, she may try to occupy Servia and open a port on the Adriatic Sea. In any case it is necessary for her that she should control the Baltic Sea and she is desperately trying now to do so. If the Russian arms now sustain a reverse in the region of the Gulf of Riga, in order to save Petrograd, the Russian General will not retire further north but will withdraw towards the south in the region of Moscow and try to defend the south and centre of Russia. The natural features of the country in this neighbourhood make it practically impossible for an invading army from the west to advance much further east than say 50 or 60 miles from Warsaw. The Germans know this and hence are trying actively to strengthen their hold on the Baltic. Russia may try to checkmate this effort of her enemy in two ways. Either she may dispose her forces in the shape of a crescent, in such a way that two million German troops will be "contained" thereby, or she may withdraw from the north, practically abandoning Petrograd and concentrate on the south and threaten Galicia again. If when she thus threatens Galicia and Austria, she finds the route through Constantinople open to her, it will be very difficult for Germany to arrest her onslaught. The fall of Constantinople will probably be followed by practically the whole of Turkey passing into the hands of the Allies. To avert that contingency, Germany may possibly violate the neutrality of Switzerland and force her way to Marseilles. She will thereby recoup herself for the loss of Constantinople. Germany may also try to win over Sweden to her side, but all her moves will be checkmated when Constantinople falls, for with the fall of this city, the situation in the Balkans will undergo a profound change and it will no longer be easy for Germany to conquer Servia and Montenegro. The prospect of the fall of Constantinople may also make Germany once again concentrate all her efforts against the Allies on the west. As a result, she may

force her way to some distance towards Calais. Anyway, a most critical phase of the war has now been reached.

63. Referring to the overtures of peace made by Germany to Russia, the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 20th August writes :—

"Temptation."

Germany tried to tempt Russia into peace because if Russia went out of the field she thought she could easily crush England and France. What Germany would have given Russia she calculated to recoup by her gains from England and France. If the German Emperor really made such an offer to the Tsar we must say that he is mad. We have our doubts as to the truth of the report about these peace overtures. America, however, has begun to talk about peace. Let us see how it all ends.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 20th, 1915.

64. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 18th August thinks that

The Dardanelles operations.

the English and French have done more valuable service to Russia by their Dardanelles operations than what the latter rendered to them by her invasion of Prussia. Thus Russia will have no ground to complain that the English and French did not render her any help in recognition of what she did when Paris was on the point of being attacked.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Aug. 18th, 1915.

65. The *Basumat* (Calcutta) of the 21st August writes :—

"Anxiety about Asia."

What the end of this war will be is not yet known. We all wish for Germany's defeat, but apparently judging from present appearances Germany will advance up to Petrograd and securely occupy the country north-east of the Baltic Sea and then regarding herself as unconquerable in Europe will turn her attention to Asia. Now, Japan is establishing her hegemony over all Eastern Asia with the help of China. Already, thanks to her control over China, she is unconquerable and is trying to make the Pacific Ocean a preserve for the yellow races, as the Atlantic Ocean is a preserve for the white races. Now, at present in Eastern Asia Japan has no rival save England, and England is her ally and has helped largely towards her progress and expansion. Russia is no longer Japan's opponent—indeed her only possible opponent is the United States of America. It is this prospect of a conflict with Japan which probably makes President Wilson tamely submit to all insults at the hands of Germany. America fears that the rise of Japan will mean the advent of a real "Yellow Peril." There is no telling on what part of the world will fall the first brunt of the attack by the yellow races. But there is no doubt that there will be an attack somewhere some day before long. Germany seeks to use the Pan-Islamic spirit as an offset to the "Yellow Peril." The Kaiser for some years has posed as a patron of the Islamic races and subsidised Pan-Islamic preachers. The Young Turks are under his control and the proposed Bagdad Railway was to have strengthened German influence in Turkey. This railway in fact was to have linked different Moslem States together into a common Pan-Islamic unit. England, by sending up expeditions to Basrah and Constantinople, is seeking to prevent the construction of this link. In Europe, Germany fears only the Slavs, i.e., the Russians. She wants to defeat Russia and then force her way through the Balkans into Asia Minor and Western Asia generally. On the western theatre of the war, she is content merely to hold France and England in check and to reserve all her aggressive energies for the eastern theatre. Her attacks on Russia have so far proved so successful that, even if Russia be not utterly crushed, it may be said that for six months Germany will be free to devote all her energies to Asia. But of course all her schemes will be upset if the Allies in the meantime succeed in forcing the Dardanelles.

BASUMATI,
Aug. 21st, 1915.

There is no telling what it will all end in, but it is well to know that there is trouble impending over Asia. India, situated as she is, must bear the impact of both the "Yellow Peril" and the Pan-Islamic movement on her two frontiers. Only the continuance of British rule can enable Indians successfully to bear that double impact. That is why Indians are supporting Britain in this war. Hindus know quite well that the predominance of Japan will threaten them with ruin, and also that if Pan-Islamism develops on the lines which are being favoured by Germany, the very existence of the Hindu population will be jeopardised.

RESALAT,
Aug. 22nd, 1915.

66. The *Resalat* (Calcutta) of the 22nd August publishes an article, "India and the British Raj." entitled "India and the British Raj" from the pen of Maulvi Hakim Syed Habibur Rahaman, Vakil of Hyderabad, in which India has been compared to a peerless piece of bright and invaluable diamond.

The writer, in the course of this article, remarks that Russia has long been stealthily casting a wistful look on India. Although at present she seems to be allied with our Government, yet it cannot on that account be said that she has relinquished her old idea; because she alone knows the real character and expediency of this alliance.

The writer also dwells on the innumerable benefits of British rule in India which he proves by comparing the conditions prevailing now in India with those prevailing before the British Period.

SAMAY,
Aug. 20th, 1915.

67. The *Samay* (Calcutta) of the 20th August writes that the incomparable exhibitions of loyalty made by the Indian Princes in this war and their munificent contributions in aid thereof as well as the wonderful

bravery being shown by Indian soldiers and the way in which they are sacrificing their lives for England entitles these two classes of people to their due measure of praise and also to rewards and honours when the war is over, but we fail to understand how, for the assistance afforded by these Princes and soldiers in this war, the population of India generally are entitled to be rewarded and that reward to be no ordinary one, but to take the shape of a full measure of colonial self-government. Yet this is what the *Bengalee* has been systematically demanding, and in expectation of securing it, been living in a fool's paradise. The mere fact that our soldiers can fight well does not make us—the population in general—fit for self-government. Education, and social and political conditions are indispensable factors in such a change.

Our contemporary does not stand alone. Recently, it was stated that the terms of peace would be settled after consultations with the self-governing dominions. Forthwith, the *Bombay Chronicle* demanded that India also should be put on the same level as Canada, etc., politically. The *Chronicle* goes further and dreams that India and Canada already enjoy the same status politically. The madness of it all is simply ridiculous.

BANGALI,
Aug. 31st, 1915.

68. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 21st August says that the war is bringing about a revolution in European thought.

What path to follow ? Europe now feels that the present war, with all the horrors which accompany it, is the outcome of her material civilisation. She will, therefore, undoubtedly turn from matter to spirit, from an all-engrossing regard for this world to a regard for the next. In this connection she may receive light from the Hindus.

So far as the Hindus are concerned, it is high time for them to calmly consider how much of Western civilisation they are to adopt and how much to reject. Of course, in the domain of religion and morality, they have nothing to gain from the West; but in the social field, they have already taken much from the West and may also take more to their benefit. In the political sphere also, they should now consider what shapes their hopes and aspirations should assume in consequence of the war. As a result of the war the British Empire will be placed on a new foundation and India will undoubtedly form a part of the mighty edifice which will stand on this foundation. The question now is whether the Indians will or will not have room and opportunity in this edifice to satisfy their hopes and aspirations for progress. The Indians should not now be prevented by the writings of newspapers like the *Statesman*, the *Englishman* and the *Chronicle* from raising the question of their future and trying to discover the path which they should follow in future.

BANGALI.
Aug. 20th, 1915.

69. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 20th August writes that Mr. Bonar Law recently announced that the Colonies would be consulted as to the terms of peace, but so far nothing has been said about India being consulted

Representation of India on the Peace Conference. or not. It behoves the English Government to state its intention about the matter definitely now. If India is not to be represented, she will resent this inequality of treatment.

70. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 19th August characterises as idle, idiotic and insane the action of Babu Prithvis ^{The Congress and its scheme of constitutional changes in India.} Chandra Ray in publishing a scheme of constitutional changes making for self-government which India should demand, after the war. The war is still in progress and with God alone rests its final outcome.

NAYAK,
Aug. 19th, 1915.

71. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 19th August writes:—

^{The Delhi changes and the Englishman.} The *Englishman* has again been seized with its anti-Delhi mania. The rainy season is the season for all kinds of manias to manifest themselves, and hence perhaps the revival of this mania in the *Englishman*. Every one knows and understands (including Lord Hardinge and his English advisers) the arguments adduced by the *Englishman* against the choice of Delhi as the Capital of India. The way in which Bengal has been split up has not been a good one from the standpoint of economy. Nevertheless, Lord Hardinge is hurrying up the erection of a High Court at Patna and a University at Dacca. Why? Even a very quiet man when on horseback begins jumping and so even a calm and considerate man is thrown off his mental balance when he becomes ruler of this great Empire of India. India may be said to be the mythical tree of desire, which yields any fruit that a man may ask for. People in authority here act recklessly. We appeal to the *Englishman* not to rake up old sores. We are well apart from the Government of India. We would not object even if Dacca were made the Capital of Bengal, and we would be very glad if the Calcutta University were abolished.

NAYAK.
Aug. 19th, 1915.

72. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 17th August writes:—

^{The Rai Sahib (Bihari Lal Sarkar).} We shall speak frankly. Government did not act wisely in decorating Babu Bihari Lal Sarkar with a title expressly as editor of the *Bangavasi*.

NAYAK,
Aug. 17th, 1915.

A dog's tail is usually curled up, but even a curled up tail is straightened if a stone or some other weight is tied at the end of it. Since the Press Act was passed and Government began to keep a strict watch over newspapers, we have all begun to conduct ourselves with propriety, out of terror. Why then is the *Bangavasi* specially honoured in this way? Compare the writings of the *Bangavasi* before the passing of the Press Act with those appearing since the passing of that Act and you will see a world of difference between the two. At that time, spicy and inflammatory writing directed against Government secured a large sale and so, the *Bangavasi*, like other papers, indulged in sedition. It was this *Bangavasi* which instilled the seditious spirit into Bengalis; it was this *Bangavasi* which, under the cloak of orthodox Hinduism, inspired a hatred of things European and English in all Bengali minds. After that when, out of fear, all papers began to conduct themselves with decorum, the *Bangavasi* also followed suit. The *Bangavasi* had been an old habitual offender in the matter of preaching sedition, and hence, in order to wipe out its past, it did perhaps profess its subservience and loyalty to Government in somewhat louder tones than its contemporaries, but we have grave doubts whether it would have made such professions had there not been the fear of punishment overtaking it otherwise. Since from dread of such punishment, all papers in Bengal are professing their subservience and loyalty, by singling out Bihari Lal of the *Bangavasi* for distinction Government has shown great partiality.

But Bihari Lal Sarkar, whatever his relations may be to the *Bangavasi*, is merely a paid servant of that paper. His tenure of office depends absolutely on the favour and caprice of the proprietor. Such being the fact, instead of creating Bihari Babu a Rai Sahib, the proper thing to do would have been to make Barada Prasad a Rai Bahadur; in that case, Barada Prasad, along with his paper the *Bangavasi*, would have been won over to absolute subservience to Government for all time. If Bihari Lal is now dismissed or dies, the *Bangavasi* may change its tone, and if the Press Act is abolished, the straightened tail is bound to resume its old curled up shape again. It should be remembered that the big weekly newspapers of Calcutta are run as strictly business concerns. They will publish whatever is likely to ensure a sale. They have no liking for, or anger towards anybody or anything; they simply want to make money. So there is no value to be attached to their professions of

loyalty, and there is no venom in their sedition either. "How can I help it? This fetches a sale"—this is the guiding consideration with them. If this idea of ours is correct, then we must say that by showing its appreciation of Bihari Lal's loyalty, Government has not acted with very great wisdom. By this move, neither is the *Bangavasi* quite won over, nor are the other papers in Bengal made to feel well-disposed towards Government. Rather, many of them are filled with some amount of inward resentment.

Babu Bihari Lal Sarkar may be said to be nothing more than the pumpkin on the *machan* (bamboo frame-work which serves as a rest for the creeper bearing the fruit). He will remain in his exalted position so long as the *Bangavasi* keeps him aloft on its bamboo. When he falls down from the *machan* and rolls in the dust, he will have no influence. He has not the power to start a paper of his own independently. Furthermore, the proprietors of the *Bangavasi* have not so far formally declared Bihari Babu as their editor. The same *Bangavasi* which announced the fact of Bihari Babu's having got the title, did not refer to Bihari Babu as its editor. The announcement was to the effect that Bihari Babu of the *Bangavasi* had been made a Rai Sahib. What is his relation towards the *Bangavasi*—that of a servant, a *khansama* (a servant doing personal service to his master), a *sarkar* to do the daily marketing, a *musahib* (flatterer), or what? Why was he not declared as the editor? On whose report did the officials of the Foreign Department of the Government of India notify Bihari Babu as editor of the *Bangavasi* in the *Gazette of India*? Was Barada Prasad communicated with on this subject? Was it he who said that Bihari Babu was editor of his paper? If he did, why is not an explicit declaration made in the *Bangavasi* that he is its editor? There are wheels within wheels here, as they say. A little inquiry will reveal many things to the Government of India. Whom did the proprietors of the *Bangavasi* name as the editor of their paper during the last five years, to the police and the Government of Bengal? Will the Government of India inquire into that? There are reasons why we put it in this way. What does Government gain by making a Rai Sahib of Bihari Lal who belongs to this paper, the *Bangavasi*, about the editorship of which there are such complexities and difficulties? We are constrained to say that Lord Hardinge has acted indiscreetly. The loyalty which Lord Hardinge seeks to propagate among the people cannot possibly be propagated by the *Bangavasi* with its orthodox Hinduism. In its view, the English are untouchable *mlechhas*—if one touches them, one should bathe in the Ganges to purify oneself of the resulting pollution. It is emphatically opposed to English education. Even when the son of its preceptor (Pandit Panchanan Tarkaratna) passed the Matriculation Examination in the first division, the *Bangavasi* indulged in abuse of that preceptor, "Pope Panchanan" (Pandit Panchanan Tarkaratna of Bhatpara, who is nicknamed "Pope" by the *Nayak* on account of his pronouncements on caste-questions), and we protested strongly at the time. The *Bangavasi* with its stern enmity towards European civilisation has indulged in more abuse of the English social order than anybody else. Such is the old record of the *Bangavasi*, and how can Bihari Lal now possibly manage, without ignoring the past, to preach genuine loyalty? As a wise man cannot refrain from laughter when he hears an evil spirit uttering the name of Rama (the evil spirits are exorcised with the name of Rama and they are, generally speaking, averse to uttering that name), so people all over the country are bound to laugh when they hear the *Bangavasi* talking loyalty. By preaching loyalty in this fashion the paper will fall into public disrepute and lose in influence. The upshot will be that Government will, so to speak, lose caste but not satisfy its hunger (reference here is to the Bengali proverb which runs thus:—"The caste is gone, although hunger is not satisfied.") Bihari Lal profits by the business and gains a title for no services rendered. Government does not gain anything, nor does the *Bangavasi* undergo a healthy change of tone.

Very bad times are coming. Tricks and manœuvres will no longer avail on the part of either the rulers or the ruled. Those among the ruled who are loyal must show genuine loyalty; they must stake their very lives in trying to uphold the cause of good government in Bengal. Let him who is not prepared to do so much for the rulers keep silent. Why should the flatterer by his showy

but unmeaning talk annoy the ears of the public? It will not do now to profess loyalty and subservience out of terror, or simply to gain an opportunity of conducting a successful business with safety to one's own self. Manifestations of spurious loyalty by one who is not genuinely devoted to one's father and one's Sovereign will now do harm instead of good. Let Government no longer be misled by studied flattery. Let them not forget the root principle laid down by Sir Harvey Adamson some years ago—"Those who are not with us are against us." Those who are not prepared to support and help the English people during this grave crisis with body, soul and purse, are the enemies of the ruling race, if not explicitly, at least at heart. The *Nayak* understood this from the outset, and it made a declaration to this effect on the outbreak of the war and repeats it now. It is now our duty to support Government unquestioningly. This is what we do. The high officials at the Bengal Secretariat know that the editor of the *Nayak* does not hanker after titles. What we want to see is that Government is not tricked by anybody now. From the outset of the *swadeshi* agitation till now, our rulers from Sir Andrew Fraser down to Lord Carmichael have been imposed upon by the false professions of many people. We shall see that they are no longer deceived like that. If Rai Sahib Haran Chandra Rakshit institutes a libel suit against the *Bangavasi*, the trouble which will then arise about the identity of the editor of the *Bangavasi* will show to us whether our Bengali Babus are still strong in the art of deceiving our high officials. If Rai Sahib Bihari Lal Sarkar straightway acknowledges himself as editor of the *Bangavasi* and admits that it has been under his editorship that the verses and other matter complained of has appeared, it will of course be clear that the *Bangavasi* no longer employs a Brahman editor and that its professions of orthodoxy and Hinduism are mere tricks of business. If, on the other hand, in seeking to evade the law, the new Rai Sahib declares that he is not the editor, then we must infer that Bihari Lal cajoled Government into giving him the title. We say all this because there is a possibility of the whole matter being brought to a crucial test before long. May God so ordain that our conjecture may prove unfounded. Nevertheless, we must say that by making a Rai Sahib of Bihari Babu Government has been guilty of needlessly honouring an undeserving person. As time passes, the truth of this statement will stand self-revealed.

73. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 18th August writes that
"Bengalis in Bihar."

DAINIK BASUMATI.
Aug. 18th, 1915.

Bihar has been closely associated with Bengal since the earliest historical times; and during the early days of British rule, there was a large influx of Bengalis into Bihar in the wake of the English officials to work as clerks, pleaders, doctors, etc. These men sometimes greatly benefited the country of their adoption by starting schools, etc., and as in those days there were no cheap and quick means of communication with Bengal, they settled down in Bihar practically as natives of the place, severing all connection with their homeland. In every other country, such people would be regarded as genuine natives, not to be differentiated at all from the local population. Of course everybody will accept the principle that in Bihar public appointments should be reserved for Biharis, but Bengalis whose ancestors lived in Bihar for generations and who have themselves always resided there should be regarded as Biharis—this is our contention. Unhappily, however, the people of Bihar cannot be persuaded now to recognise this patent truth.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,
Bengali Translator to Government.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 28th August 1915.



CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 35 of 1915.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 28th August 1915.

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LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

[As it stood on 1st January 1915.]

NOTE.—(N.)—Newspapers. (P.)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika." (N.)	Calcutta	Daily	Manmatha Nath Banarji, Brahmin	1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P.)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakrabarti, of Jessore, Brahmin.	300
3	"Bengalee" (N.)	Calcutta	Daily	Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin, age 69.	5,000
4	"Calcutta Budget" (N.)	Ditto	Do.	Hem Chandra Datta, Kayastha, age 48	1,800
5	"Calcutta Journal of Medicine" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. A. L. Sarkar, L.M.S., Satgope, age about 43.	100
6	"Calcutta Law Journal" (The).	Ditto	Fortnightly	Hara Prasad Chatarji, Hindu Kayastha, and Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu Brahmin, vakils.	2,000
7	"Calcutta Medical Journal" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. Rai Chun Lal Basu, Bahadur, Hindu Kayastha, age 51, and Dr. Purna Chandra Nandi, Native Christian, age about 50.	450
8	"Calcutta Spectator" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Lalit Mohan Ghoshal, Brahmin, age 40, and Hem Chandra Datta.	500 (Suspended.)
9	"Calcutta University Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Khagendra Nath Maitra, Kayastha, age 39.	300
10	"Calcutta Weekly Notes"	Ditto	Weekly	Jogesh Chandra Chaudhuri, Barrister-at-Law, Hindu Brahmin, age about 41.	1,700
11	"Case Law" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Mohim Chandra Ray, Khatriya, age about 45.	400 (Suspended.)
12	"Collegian"	Ditto	Fortnightly	Nripendra Nath De, Kayastha, age 38	1,000
13	"Culture" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Gan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 47	500
14	"Current Indian Cases" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	1,000
15	"East" (N.)	Dacca	Weekly	(1) Mohim Ch. Sen, age 62, (2) Ishan Ch. Sen, (3) Durga Nath Ray, Brahmos.	200
16	"Field and the Calcutta Weekly Advertiser."	Calcutta	Do.	Hem Ch. Banarji, Brahmin, age 59	500 (Suspended.)
17	"Food and Drugs" (P.)	Ditto	Quarterly	Dr. Kartik Ch. Basu, M.B., Kayastha, age 57.	650
18	"Gardener's Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Bhuban Mohan Ray, Hindu Kaibarta, age 57.	800
19	"Glory" (N.)	Ditto	Do.	Kalachand Sarkar, Benia, age 33	50,000 (Free distribution.)
20	"Hablu Matin" (English edition). (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Gyan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 46	1,000
21	"Health and Happiness" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Kartik Ch. Basu, Kayastha, age 46	500
22	"Herald" (N.)	Dacca	Daily	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age about 30.	2,000
23	"Hindoo Patriot" (N.)	Calcutta	Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 47	2,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
24	"Hindu Review" (P.) ...	Calcutta	... Monthly ...	Bipin Ch. Pal, Hindu Teli, age 50 ...	900
25	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	... Do. ...	Mati Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 60, and Pijus Kanti Ghosh.	400
26	"Indian Case Notes" (P.)	Ditto	... Do. ...	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	1,000 (Suspended.)
27	"Indian Empire" (N.)	Ditto	... Weekly ...	Hem Ch. Datta, Hindu Kayastha, age 49	2,000
28	"Indian Express" (P.) ...	Ditto	... Monthly ...	Purna Ch. Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 51.	100 to 250
29	"Indian Homeopathic Reporter." (N.)	Ditto	... Weekly ...	Dr. Sarat Ch. Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha, age 46.	500 Discontinued for the present.
30	"Indian Homeopathic Review." (N.)	Ditto	... Do. ...	P. Mazumdar and J. N. Mazumdar, M.D.	200
31	"Indian Medical Record" (The). (P.)	Ditto	... Monthly ...	Kaviraj Anukul Chandra Bisarad, Hindu Brahmin, age 38, and Committee.	800
32	"Indian Messenger" (N.)	Ditto	... Weekly ...	Pratul Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 52 ...	500
33	"Indian Mirror" (N.)	Ditto	... Daily ...	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 36.	1,200
34	"Indian Nation" (N.)	Ditto	... Weekly ...	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 31 ...	800
35	"Indian Royal Chronicle" (P.)	Ditto	... Monthly ...	Shamlal De, Hindu Subranabanik, age 47	Unknown.
36	"Indian World" (The) (N.)	Ditto	... Weekly ...	Prithvis Ch. Ray, Hindu Kayastha, age 40.	500 to 1,000 (Suspended.)
37	"Industry" (P.) ...	Ditto	...	Kishori Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 36.	1,000
38	"Modern Review" (P.)	Ditto	...	Rama Nanda Chatarji, Brahmo, age 60 ...	2,000
39	"Mussalman" (N.)...	Ditto	... Weekly ...	M. Rahman, Muhammadan, age 34 ...	1,000
40	"National Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	... Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna De, Hindu Kayastha, age 67.	500
41	"Regeneration" (P.) ...	Ditto	... Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 36 ...	200
42	"Relis and Rayyet" (N.)	Ditto	... Weekly ...	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 64 ...	350
43	"Review" (P.) ...	Ditto	... Monthly ...	Jogendra Rao Bhagawan Lal, Brahmin, age 33.	400
44	"Telegraph" (N.) ...	Ditto	... Weekly ...	Satyendra Kumar Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 32.	2,500
45	"Unity and the Minister" (N.)	Ditto	... Do. ...	M. N. Basu, Brahmo, age 75 ...	400 to 500
46	"University Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	... Monthly ...	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	390
47	"World and the New Dispensation." (N.)	Ditto	... Weekly ...	Mohim Ch. Sen and Khettra Mohan Datta, age 60, both Brahmos.	400
48	"World's Messenger" (P.)	Ditto	... Monthly ...	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 28.	400
49	"World's Recorder" (P.)	Ditto	... Do. ...	Kali Pada De, Hindu Kayastha, age 49 ...	2,700

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

865. The *Herald* says that the Indian National Congress has little to hide from the Government, and does not think that it would be possible to hide anything from them in these days of C. I. D. activity, even if it had occasion to do so. The only effect of closed-door Subjects Committee meetings is to deprive the junior politician of the opportunity of acquiring the much-needed training and much valuable information.

866. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* regrets that it has not much sympathy to spare for police officers, but nevertheless draws attention to the following case, which really seems rather hard. Babu Bishnu Chandra Das was

formerly a police officer and had served for 22 years in the department. He must have been a meritorious officer, for he received good-conduct marks and money prizes during the course of his service. In 1913, when he was posted as Sub-Inspector at police-station Maureswar in the Birbhum district, a charge of bribery was brought against him by some people with whom he had come in conflict in the discharge of his duties. The Superintendent of Police held an apparently one-sided enquiry into the matter, as Babu Bishnu Chandra was not given an opportunity of receiving legal assistance or of cross-examining properly the persons who deposed against him. As the result of his enquiry, the Police Superintendent degraded him for a period of two years, after which time he was to be again restored to his former rank. Against this decision, Babu Bishnu Chandra appealed to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, but that officer dismissed him from the service. Babu Bishnu Chandra then appealed to the Inspector-General, but to no effect. His next step was to submit a memorial to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, but this was returned with the usual formula—“Send through the proper channel.” On doing so, the only reply he received was from the Inspector-General of Police and it told him with stereotyped official curtness that his case would not be reopened. So it appears that the petition of this dismissed police servant does not and cannot reach beyond the Inspector-General of Police. Mark the humour, the grim humour of the situation. It is the Inspector-General of Police against whose decision he appeals, and it is the Inspector-General who disposes of this appeal. Surely the worthy Inspector-General of Police must be credited with superhuman detachment of mind if he is expected to revise and set aside his own judgments. The petitioner may have been punished rightly or wrongly, but why should such a man be denied the privilege of having his case threshed out by the highest Government authorities of the Province? This is a question which affects the rights of a large and useful body of men, and the journal hopes it will be thoroughly looked into.

867. It is a matter of the greatest regret, says the *Telegraph*, that violent crime should make such tremendous strides in almost every province of the Empire. Bengal and the Punjab have, no doubt, been looming largest in this respect; but stories are occasionally reported from other provinces which also point to the same undesirable fact. This reminds one of what people were accustomed to in pre-British days; but now that the country boasts of an administration which claims to be as good as that of any country in the world, it is unseemly that such incidents as have taken place recently should occur. That any band of ruffians should have the boldness and effrontery to perpetrate an open crime in the crowded thoroughfares of Delhi—imperial Delhi—the seat of the Imperial Government, shows that the criminal classes must have lost all respect for constituted authority. The journal can, of course, congratulate the Bengal Police on the successful ending of the Prayagpur dakaity case; but in view of the clear opinion of Rai Bahadur Amrita Lal Raha that one of the accused,

HERALD,
18th Aug 1915.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
19th Aug. 1915.

TELEGRAPH,
21st Aug. 1915.

Kshitish by name, is innocent, his case deserves to be taken into favourable consideration by Government. Moreover, from the evidence it appeared that the band was composed of 11 or 12 men, whereas only 5 were put on their trial. Is it to be understood that all the remaining men are absconders? As long as crimes are not brought home to their perpetrators, the anxiety and unrest which are oppressing the public mind will remain and increase.

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PATRIKA,
21st Aug. 1915.

868. Referring to the recent search of the residence of Jogendra Nath Kundu, a jute merchant of Shampukur Street, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* asks why an innocent

gentleman was put to such trouble and humiliation. What man, holding either a high or low position in society, is safe from this sort of purposeless annoyance if the police have the privilege of raiding any house at their sweet pleasure? It may be said that the police acted on the information of an informer. However, is any punishment meted out to the latter when he misleads them? In the present case the informer had evidently given false information, with the result that a respectable gentleman was harassed needlessly and humiliated before his neighbours. If a private individual had done him this mischief he had his remedy in a court of law, but he cannot touch one hair of an official informer who, like the police, can do no wrong! The Government ought to take this matter seriously into consideration and find a remedy, for these indiscriminate house-searches have become a source of deep discontent in the country. There would be some check if these informers, many of whom are recruited from the dregs of society, were punished adequately when they mislead the police. Those police officers, again, should also be punished who search a house without due care and reasonable grounds.

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

TELEGRAPH.
21st Aug. 1915.

869. Commenting on the case at Kidderpur in which a young lad was fined by a Magistrate for firing a toy pistol, the *Telegraph* says the whole story appears to be utterly incredible. A toy pistol, selling for only an anna, without any barrel, using only a paper cap, leads to conviction and fine. A more ludicrous thing one cannot conceive. It is a wonder that any sane man—no matter what may be his zeal—could ever dream of prosecuting a child for this; and the greater wonder is that any court of justice should inflict punishment under such circumstances. The journal does not know whom to admire more, and what new distinction must be devised to honour the Magistrate. If the case has not already attracted the attention of the rulers, it is hoped this reference to it will do so. The matter is one for enquiry, for it has done more to lower the prestige of the Government than any number of vituperative articles in the press or violent speeches on the platform. It shows that there is almost an unaccountable scare among the officials who, as men of common sense, should certainly know better.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
24th Aug. 1915.

870. It is a standing grievance among the people of this country, says the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, that criminals should be punished, as a rule, with such undue severity. They are used to heavy sentences and do not complain against them as they know it is mere crying in the wilderness. In England, as pointed out by Sir Henry Cotton, convictions are much less severe. The cause of this is colour prejudice. In no other part of the British Empire are criminals treated with such heartlessness as in India. Here, men, who should be transported for life, are often sentenced to death; political offenders are treated with a ferocity unknown in England; and there are Judges who pass a sentence and forget all about the matter when, after court, they enter the lawn-tennis ground. It should also be remembered that in India, where the people are gentler and less criminal than in European countries, this rigorous administration of criminal justice has done hardly any good. On the other hand, it has only produced an emasculating effect on the people and made the Government more feared than loved. There is not a more humane nation in the world than the British. Why should not then their administration of justice be as humane in India as it is in England?

871. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that the case of Babu Nagendra Nath Sen, a pleader of Khulna, who was convicted under section 19 of the Indian Arms Act and fined

Rs. 100 by a Deputy Magistrate and which sentence was set aside on appeal to the Sessions Judge, needs more than passing notice. It shows that if the provisions of the Act are themselves very stringent, they are stretched by some overzealous Magistrates with a view to enmesh and punish innocent people, thereby creating public discontent and alarm. Consider the circumstances of the case. It is clear that there was no criminal motive in what Babu Nagendra Nath did, and he ought to have been discharged.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
26th Aug. 1915.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

872. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that it is reverting to this subject again and again, because a grand principle is involved in the judgment of the 1st Subordinate Judge of Alipur in the suit brought by Babu

The judicial condemnation of the Improvement Trust. Chandra Kanta Ghosh against the Calcutta Improvement Trust. It has vindicated the rights of the people of Calcutta against the unjust, arbitrary and capricious acquisition of surplus lands by that body. The trial of strength was not between two private individuals, but between law and high-handedness; and law has triumphed. In short, it was believed that Mr. Bompas as Chairman of the Improvement Trust could do anything he liked. The Subordinate Judge's decision has removed this hallucination. Its public importance cannot thus be exaggerated. There are innumerable ways of improving the sanitation of the town by removing congestion, improving unhealthy quarters and making roads in the northern division; compared with these the Russa Road widening scheme may be legitimately said to be of fourth-rate importance. How is it then that the notoriously insanitary quarters in the northern part of the town, which needed immediate attention, were left out and Russa Road taken in hand? Well, the reply is that it was not to afford an outlet for congested traffic, but, according to universal popular belief, to give facilities to the white people of Chowringhee to drive in motors to the Tollyganj Club.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
19th Aug. 1915.

873. "Is Mr. Bompas the Kaiser of the Calcutta Improvement Trust?"

Mr. Bompas and the Improvement Trust. This was the important and interesting subject of discussion, says the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, at the last meeting of the Calcutta Corporation held on

the 18th August. Commissioner Babu Ramtaran Banarji said that "the Improvement Trust had turned into a one-man rule." Mr. Bompas, with his usual modesty, did not accept the compliment; on the other hand, he refused to admit that he was the "one man" who was the guide, friend and philosopher of the Trust. Rai Radha Charan Pal then stated that the Trust was really "a one-man show." Dr. Banks, apparently a Trustee, did not agree with Rai Radha Charan. He said that his experience was quite contrary to that. Is he not aware that a hypnotised man will cling to his assertion, even under an oath, that his right hand is the left and *vice versa*, though he may be contradicted and laughed at by scores of sane men? Though no votes were taken, it was apparently tacitly accepted by the Corporation that Mr. Bompas was really the Kaiser of the Improvement Trust. An autocrat is not, however, necessarily an evil. He may prove a blessing or a curse; and it need scarcely be pointed out that it is always better to be blessed than cursed. Unfortunately, the autocrat in the plenitude of his power rarely bears this axiomatic truth in mind.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
21st Aug. 1915.

(h)—*General.*

874. Remarking on this case, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says it has brought to light a fact which should not be overlooked. It shows clearly how matters stand at the sub-treasury of Serampur and how attempts are made to deprive poor men of

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
26th Aug. 1915.

their hard-earned money. It is noticeable how the judgment discredits important prosecution witnesses who are all employed in the Subdivisional Magistrate's Court, and yet the Magistrate has not a word to speak against them. On the contrary, he has nothing but honey for them. How long will this sort of scandal last? Will not this sort of habitual overpayment and underpayment cease? It is a pity that those responsible for the cash transactions in the sub-treasury do not appreciate the undesirability, uselessness and mischievousness of many of the overpayments and underpayments that have of late become so frequent.

TELEGRAPH,
21st Aug. 1916.

875. Writing on this subject again, the *Telegraph* says the only fact that stares one in the face is the want of wholeheartedness of the rulers. If, as is suggested and declared by officialdom, the Government of the country be

really interested in the industrial growth of the people, there is nothing that can possibly retard it. Of course, Bengalis are told at every turn that they are themselves to blame and that if they are genuinely desirous of establishing industries they are at liberty to do so and the Government never says or does anything to hamper them. In the first stages of the *swadeshi* movement, even ignorant rustics, not to speak of educated and respectable people, would not purchase *bideshi* cloth, umbrellas, and similar articles. This unnatural arrangement could not last, and after a short time it collapsed. The journal frankly admits that there were various reasons why this newly awakened *swadeshi* instinct was smothered. However, it is firmly convinced that if the Government then helped the movement, a new era would have dawned on the land and the rulers themselves would not have regretted it now in view of the utter collapse of foreign trade at the present moment. There would not have been any dearth of business to-day, and India would have been in a much better position to help the ruling country. Of course, Viceroys spoke of "honest *swadeshi*" and all ranks and grades of officials nodded at this; but nothing of much significance was done to give the least impetus to *swadeshi*. On the other hand, the severity with which the agitation against foreign goods was dealt with, gave the masses an idea that the rulers were opposed to the movement, and no wonder it collapsed. The result was that if indigenous industries were undertaken, they languished and gradually died a premature death. The popular belief is that if the Government will really help, all the difficulties pointed out by Mr. Beatson Bell may be overcome. When, therefore, after these statements of Mr. Beatson Bell one reads of the Member for Commerce and Industry telling the people of Madras that the present is not the best time to inaugurate *swadeshi* enterprise in the teeth of the daily expanding volume of imports from Japan, one is constrained to say that the rulers evidently do not look with a kindly eye on Indian efforts. That Indians are bound to lag behind in the commercial race is evident from the stringency with which Indians are kept out of the jute and gunny business. Even when mills have sufficient stock to sell from, they will not sell to Indians. Indian brokers will not have a chance. All this combines to create an impression in the Indian mind that so far as commerce and industry go, the ruling race is not prepared to lend a helping hand to the subject races. It cannot be said this is a healthy impression. The journal can only point out facts for the consideration of the rulers in the hope that they may serve to remove any antipathy that may lurk in their hearts.

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876. The *Telegraph* says it is with a feeling of relief that it notices a Treatment of prisoners in jail. state of things in the Punjab jails which it devoutly wishes should exist in the jails of every province in the Empire. The modern idea in Western countries is the reclamation of criminals by means of persuasion, kind treatment, and religious instruction; the rod playing as small a part in the work as possible. In India, however, the accepted principle is to be severely drastic and inexorable. In addition to the punishment inflicted by courts of law, the Jail Code bristles with so many plenary regulations affecting the daily and hourly life of the convict, that life is said to become almost intolerable. It has been said by released prisoners that so severe is the expected code of life and so inelastic are the rules, that it is impossible to escape committing some breach of the jail regulations and commission of jail offences.

1877. The *Bengalee* says the administration of the Press Act has become a matter of serious public concern. At a time when it is of the first importance that the Government should be in close touch with the trend of public opinion, there are parts of India where the authorities are so administering the Press Act as to seriously interfere with, if not to completely abolish, the free expression of public opinion. The misfortune is that the editor of a newspaper is bound to be unpopular with the local officials, whose conduct he has occasionally to criticize, and the best of officials after all are human beings, and cannot rise above the failings and imperfections of human nature, aggravated unhappily in their case by the demoralizing atmosphere of autocratic power. It is the personal equation that has to be eliminated in these cases before justice can be done. The journal is confident that His Excellency the Viceroy, before whom the case of the *Star of Utkal* is now pending, will approach its consideration from the point of view which it has ventured to suggest.

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The Press Act and the *Star of Utkal*.

III.—LEGISLATION.

878. The Government will have noticed, writes the *Bengalee*, that the provisions of the Decentralization Bill which proposed the delegation of authority, now vested in the Local Government under the Bengal Municipal Act, to Divisional Commissioners, was strongly disapproved by the Indian section of the Press. For the moment the popular cry has been heeded, and these sections of the Bill have been deleted. However, the danger is not over. There is the prospect of their being considered in connection with the proposed revision of the Bengal Municipal Act. It is hoped this idea will be abandoned. The provisions which have now been withdrawn are retrograde and reactionary. With the revision of the Bengal Municipal Act, the public expect an advance in local self-government. It would be a grievous disappointment if they were to find the pendulum swinging backward. The journal hopes the Hon'ble Nawab Shams-ul-Huda, who is in charge of the Municipal Department, will view the matter from the popular standpoint and avoid an exciting controversy.

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The Decentralization Bill.

IV. NATIVE STATES.

879. Reviewing the Baroda Administration Report for 1913-14, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that one of the most remarkable measures passed by the Legislative Council is the Infant Marriage Prevention Act. By this Act the marriage of girls under 12 and of boys under 16 is prohibited. Offences are punishable by fines. A law of this kind seems to be an unwarrantable interference with the liberty of the subject and social usage, but it is claimed that the large falling off in the number of applications for exemption shows that the people are appreciating the advantages of this legislation. Of course a distinction has to be made between a State having its own ruler and a country under foreign rule. The separation of judicial and executive functions was effected in 1904. Since then this principle has been steadily extended and there is a consensus of opinion that the effects have been excellent. The journal supposes the Government of India would consider it *infra dig* to follow the example of the administration of Baroda, but if the experiment has been so successful in Baroda, why should it not be equally successful in British India? Besides the separation of judicial and executive functions, the conciliation system is used as a check on litigation.

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V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

880. According to the Hon'ble Mr. Beatson Bell, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, the distress in Brahmanbaria would be over in a few weeks. This opinion was contradicted at the time by those who were on the spot. It is hoped he will now admit his

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mistake, for Mr. Holland says that "the period of acute distress is just beginning. It will be at its worst in October." On the best information, Mr. Holland states that "for the gratuitous distribution of rice alone a sum of between 5 and 6 lakhs will be required in Brahmanbaria alone." Where is this large amount of money to come from? Mr. Beatson Bell said that the Local Government could not afford to spend more than Rs. 30,000 for gratuitous relief! Mr. Holland appeals to the Calcutta public for help. With their utmost efforts, however, they cannot raise even Rs. 20,000. The matter thus rests solely with the Government. If the Local Government has no money, it should apply for it to the Supreme Government, which, under the new financial settlement, is bound to assist the former in case of a famine,—and if it is not famine in Brahmanbaria, where a man has to live on a seer of rice every week, the journal does not know what it is. God's choicest blessings will be showered on Mr. Holland for the magnificent service he has done to suffering humanity by his noble sacrifice.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

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881. Referring to a scheme of Indian Devolution by Babu Prithvis Chandra Ray, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that A scheme of Indian devolution. there is nothing in the scheme to which exception can be taken by any Indian. It is neither too ambitious nor too moderate, and likely to satisfy the aspirations of all sections of the Indian community. The difficulty, however, does not lie in framing a good scheme but in persuading the rulers to give Indians a substantial measure of self-government. The Indian bureaucracy is too powerful even for the British Cabinet, and the assurances of highly-placed Englishmen at home for conferring on the people of this country a real boon, after the conclusion of the war, do not mean much. All the same, Indians must agitate for their just rights, and a persistent constitutional agitation never goes in vain.

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882. The present times, writes the *Bengalee*, demand a review and a revision of ideas. The old ways must be departed from, the old policy must at least be partially modified to adapt the existing system to the needs of the hour. Free-traders in England are urging the imposition of duties on imports for revenue purposes; and who has ever heard of a deputation waiting on a Prime Minister praying for enhanced taxation? If there is to be a readjustment of ideas in regard to administrative and industrial questions, it must be followed by a similar readjustment in India. A new policy adopted in the United Kingdom must evoke a responsive echo here and influence the measures of the Government of India. If free trade is discarded in England even temporarily, there would be no justification for enforcing it in India against the unanimous voice of Indian public opinion. The journal is therefore justified in holding that Indians are on the eve of a great readjustment, industrial and political. The pressure of circumstances renders such an adjustment imperative. It will be said that the deputation that waited upon the Prime Minister demanded the reduction of public expenditure. Such a request would not have been made if there was no room for retrenchment. It is hoped that the same policy will be followed in India. Money is indeed for industrial development, for sanitation and education; and expenditure on bloated establishments must be reduced.

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883. The *Bengalee* writes that judging from the events of the last twelve months, the progress of practical morality in the world has been very slow. May one hope for a change after the terrible lesson of this war? One may perhaps do so with some little confidence, as the war has been undertaken by some of the belligerents for the vindication of the noblest ethical principles. In this connection it is to be borne in mind that the ancient Hindus were experts in the art of war and anticipated in their methods of warfare some of the advanced ideals of the West. They had their systems of signalling, their various badges and rewards for valour, and what is more, they had "medical corps with equipment in attendance at the camps." Straightforwardness

Ancient Indian methods of warfare.

was the dominating principle of their statesmanship, and the straight way was preferred to the crooked. Here is a precept laid down for the king to follow:—" Both kinds of wisdom, straight and crooked, should be at the king's command; yet though he be conversant with it, he should not employ the crooked wisdom as aggressor. He may use it to oppose the dangers that come upon him." This is a fair sample of the precepts which the ancient Hindus practised in war. They were evolved without the inspiration of foreign nations. They were the natural expression of the moral code which India had elaborated in her own soil, aided by the inspiration of her great teachers. Hindus may well be proud of the past and repudiate with scorn the aspersions of critics when they talk of the Indians' moral or intellectual unfitness for the highest administrative functions.

884. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* asks if any one can explain why England should be at war with Germany because the

The evolution of war.

Austrian heir-apparent was killed, specially when

England was sincerely anxious for the peace of the world? The fact is that when there are armies which are continually exercised and increased from time to time, they must fight sooner or later. In Europe, neighbourliness consists of having enormous armies and waiting for an opportunity to fly at the throat of a neighbour. Memories of wars are never forgotten and old animosities are carefully cherished. It is difficult to conceive a time when war will cease in Europe. However, while the Germans and the French are fighting in France the jute grower in East Bengal cannot sell his jute and has to live on short commons. Before the war is finished many countries may be reduced to poverty and hundreds of thousands of people will be thrown out of employment all over the world. The character of the present civilised warfare is infinitely worse than any form of primitive or savage warfare. In former times the largest army consisted of some thousands of men. Even the last Franco-Prussian war of 1870 did not involve more than a million men all told on both sides. This is a war of millions and the casualty lists already number millions. Of real fighting there is a very little; men are slaughtered wholesale from a great distance. What may be called an improvement is the censored news given to the world about the war. If both the Allies' and the German versions of war news were available, the difference would be startling; but the news that is supplied at present between the graphic war correspondent and the cryptic censor differs almost as much as ancient and modern warfare.

885. The most serious feature of the decline in trade, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, is the prohibition of business in

The war and trade.

certain goods. The journal has in view the prohi-

bition by the Government of India of the export of hides from the country. This prohibition may be due to the exigencies of war and is doubtless intended to prevent hides from India reaching Hamburg through neutral countries. However, what is to be done with the hides already in stock and those that will accumulate in future? There are very few leather factories in India and they are small ones. Is the Government going to provide experts or to encourage the establishment of large leather factories? A large number of people will lose heavily by the order of the Government, but there is no likelihood of their receiving any compensation. Manchester alone cannot absorb all the cotton produced in India, and the cotton mills in India do not consume a large quantity. The inevitable result will be that large quantities of cotton will remain unsold and probably there will be a shrinkage in the area grown with cotton next season. This means that cotton producers and dealers in other parts of India will find themselves in the same deplorable position in which jute producers and dealers in Bengal are. Directly and indirectly, therefore, there will be a decline in trade and Indians will be among the principal sufferers.

886. The *Times* publishes an article, remarks the *Bengalee*, expressing

India and the Imperial loan.

the hope that when the Chancellor of the Exchequer has to raise fresh funds he will make efforts

to tap the hoarded wealth of India. This could be done if the conditions of the loan were sufficiently attractive, if full and easy facilities were given to the smallest investors and if red tape was eliminated. India, the paper says, is waiting to be asked. Though the journal may not admit all the facts stated in the article of the *Times*, it cordially sympathizes with its spirit. India

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is really waiting to be asked in this as in many other matters. It is waiting to be asked to offer its youth and manhood for service in the cause of the Empire at this crisis. It is waiting to be asked to help in the organization and manufacture of munitions; and if financial aid is required, India will not be slow to make the response. It is a matter of regret, however, that the authorities did not proceed in the right way to publish the call for subscriptions to the new 4 per cent. loan. Small capitalists know very little about this loan. The Government should have adopted the procedure of a Railway Company when it floats a new loan and invited subscriptions thereto. The prospectus should have been widely published in the English and vernacular papers, and it should not have been left to the Postal authorities to invite the newspapers to give due publicity to it. However, the paper desires to correct what evidently is a misapprehension on the part of the *Times*. There is no such thing as hoarded wealth in any part of India, except perhaps in the Native States. This is an ancient superstition, which should be dispelled. Nevertheless, whatever wealth India has—be it hoarded or otherwise—it is willing to place the same at the service of the Empire at this juncture.

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11, CAMAC STREET,
CALCUTTA,
The 28th August 1915.